1903
STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,905—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL AVIATION SOCIETY

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* PERSIA	7501	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7751	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	7551	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5081	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	7551	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7112	G. L. Langhorne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	8234	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	7551	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on most favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivetich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,381	25th July 1903
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	4,095	1st Aug. 1903
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,402	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 480, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Ostend, the S.S. Golconda and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,402	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

P. SCARPA, Agent,
Shamrock House, 37, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guignes	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Plancia	10th Sept. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Colspeller, to sail on or about the 24th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Steward Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 25th June, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd July.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 6th July.

FOR CALCUTTA via COAST.

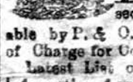
S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full Information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,389	O. Canepa	15th July, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,389	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,389	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SILVER CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS

		Rs.	a.
SILVER MUG IN CASE,			
800	Engraved and Gilt inside	21	0
801	Engine turned and engraved	13	0
802	Engraved	14	0
SILVER CUP, SAUCER AND SPOON IN CASE,			
813	Chased and frosted, gilt inside	50	0
1218	Chased and oxydised, gilt inside	27	8
1278	Chased and oxydised gilt, inside	36	0
SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON IN CASE,			
1157	Fluted and polished	13	8
1159	Chased and polished	15	0
1165	Chased and polished	22	0
SILVER MUG, NAPKIN RING, KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON IN CASE,			
1182	Chased and oxydised	45	0
1178	Frosted and gilt, with Cup, Saucer and Spoon	70	0
1179	Engraved and polished, with Cup, Saucer and Spoon.	62	8
SILVER, EGG-CUP AND SPOON IN CASE,			
816	Chased and pierced	21	4
818	Engraved	14	0
1274	Oxydised floral design, with Napkin Ring.	12	0
SILVER RATTLE WITH RING,			
772	Chased and polished with Ivory Ring	5	0
784	Gilt Bell Shape, with "Baby" Cipher and Ivory Ring.	10	0
795	Gilt Ball, with Mother-o-Pearl Ring and Gilt Neck Chain.	22	0

ALSO A VARIETY OF OTHER PATTERNS.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, Opposite the Bombay Post Office.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
RAILWAY GUIDE.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

"CROWN" ORGANS.
A NEW SUPPLY JUST TO HAND.

THE "CROWN" ORGANS have stood the test of time and hard use during the last thirty years.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are in the fullest sense Instruments of the highest order.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are sold on terms which are easy, and each style is sold with the absolute guarantee that it is the best that can be made for the Price asked.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are guaranteed for 10 years, a written guarantee being given with each Instrument sold.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have original and unique designs of hand-rubbed cases which gives them an elegant finish.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have a sweet, deep, mellow tone so much desired by true musicians.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are proof against rats. They are really triple mouse-proof as the bottom of case is closed.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS have valves so made as to prevent squeaking.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built of the best material throughout, and guaranteed that there is no "Shoddy" used like blotting paper and cloth, instead of felts and leather.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are built to stand the test of time and hard use. They will last a long life-time.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are made to wear and to give satisfaction in every instance.
THE "CROWN" ORGANS are offered at Rs 225, Rs. 280, and Rs. 360. Catalogue of details of each style will be forwarded on application to

THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.

Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON,
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS, WATER BOTTLES,
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A

DESTROYS WHITE ANTS, PRESERVES WOOD, ERADICATES WEEDS AND IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE E

LAWSON'S "ARROW" BOILER FLUID, PREVENTS SCALE AND CORROSION IN BOILERS.
BRASS SAIL EYELETS AND GROMETS WITH RINGS
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed,
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on behalf of Messrs. R.H. WHEELER & Co., up to 1 P. M., on the 7th July, 1903, for the Erection, Construction, and Completion of the Foundations of their NEW OFFICE PREMISES at Hornby Road, Bombay. All information in connection with the Drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at his office in 2, Green Street, Bombay, on or after the 30th instant.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3 per Copy.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 100, to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

Messrs. R. H. WHEELER & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS, Architect, &c.

2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th June, 1903.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER

Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS, Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS, An appetising staple diet for SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS, CALCUTTA.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES, ELEPHANT BRAND,

Superior to any Imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & Co.'s STEEL WHEELS

Suitable for 2 and 4 wheeled Carriages.

APPLY

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co., 67, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DO NOT DELAY.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

WE WILL GIVE

Rs. 2,000

FIRST PRIZE.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST, and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to the Purchasers of a

SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS, Rs. 1-8, OR A STERLING CHAIN, Rs. 1-8, OR A LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2, OR AN ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Elegant and correct time keeper, (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE) Re. 3-8

ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE, None equal to these in the Market, (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4-8. WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH, Rs. 7-8. (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize Cash		2,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
1 Do.		200
1 Do.		100
2 Prizes	Rs. 75 each	150
5 Do.	" 50 "	250
10 Do.	" 20 "	200
100 Do.	" 4 "	400
100 Do.	" 3 "	300
300 Do.	" 3 "	900
523 Prizes	Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System

And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co., SOLE AGENTS, ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 178, BHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in copper plate and at the lowest rates. Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Lithographic Orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 1-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ON VIEW, at Crawford's Rooms, Valuable Jewellery, etc., belonging to Dholpur State, to be SOLD TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS', Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHAL, "Watson's Hotel," Bombay.

CHAMBERS Suitable for Offices and Residences are now TO LET in Sirdar's Buildings in Hurnam and Apollo Streets. Apply for particulars to AGENT, Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMJI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—Every kind of household requisites. Suitable to every one. Only the best quality of goods.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Catarrh and Tubercular Chest affections, &c. 12 only.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists, &c., 31, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (Some Illustrated.) Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. (Letter Postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 27, Passage de l'Opera, Paris.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No.1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will, under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell the above right at 3 p. m., on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1903, at the office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or of the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1903

NNETT AND COMPANY, No. 17, APOLLO STREET.

N SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAIGAUM.

AY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p. m., NNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the y order of Mr. Shookerji Samuel Perry, the mort- on account and risk of Bai Sitabai, wife of to Hotilalbhai, at his messuage, situate in Bombay and in an indenture of mort.age, dated the 2nd July owing property :—

ce or parcel of land or ground of Toka tenure village west of Naigaum Road, in the City together with the messuage, tenement or dwel- ding thereon, containing by admeasurement and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts, and the registration subdistrict of Bombay and the Collector of Land Revenue under old 155, new Nos. 1462-1462-0, old Survey No. nil, rvey No. 1-919, and assessed by the Assessor and Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. No. 1453 (), street No. 147A Bhoiwada Road, and bounded ollows, that is to say on or towards the north by the public age, on or towards the south partly by the property of shoe Jewraj and partly by the property of Bakut Govind, on or towards the west by the property of Keshow Jewraj, and on or towards the east by the public passage, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Bhagvatbai and are now in the occupation of the said Sitabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, household furniture and miscellaneous goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office shigram with a bay Arab horse and harness.

1 handsome strong-glass fronted circular brougham.

1 powerful iron grey Arab horse, 14.2, 5 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

1 country-bred mare 5 years, broken to saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No.7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Sat Tad Doongree Street, near Carnac Bridge, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of July, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned Jewellery &c., belonging to the Dholpur state viz :—

Gold bracelets, gem-set watch bracelets, diamond and pearl bracelet, a pair of handsome ruby and pearl bracelets, enamel snake bracelets, gold spring bracelets, a pair of superb jewelled spring bracelet, one opal and diamond heart pendant, a magnificent diamond necklace, a pair of opal and diamond links, agate gem-set scent bottle, gold gem-set cigarette case, pearl set chain and miniature watch, gem-set puff boxes, scent bottles and silver gilt frames, gem-set enamel purse with watch, memo tablet and pencil, pearl, diamond and [illegible] bracelet, also cigar cases, [illegible] and links writing set, [illegible] brooches, earrings, [illegible]

[illegible] property is on view.

[illegible] at 1 p.m., Messrs. [illegible] sell by Public Auction [illegible] Peter's Girls School, [illegible] Parsiwaay Terminus), [illegible] second household furniture [illegible] pier glasses, marble top tables, wardrobes chiffoniers, cupboards, bedsteads, iron safe as stand by Edwin Cottesil, argand and vase-lamps, books on Parsee religion and history and other English books, used post stamps, utensils, garden pots, brougham, etc., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

The above is now on view.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

A large quantity of Cotton Red S B Aniline Dyes in casks splendid colour, cheap price, first class opportunity for Dyers to secure supplies at moderate rates.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their Rooms in Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1903, at 2 p. m., on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor.

Up-country buyers in Delhi, Amritsar, Hubli, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Madras, Calcutta, Peshawar, Multan, Lahore, Jeypore, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Marwar, Baroda, &c., are recommended to send their orders soon.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

OR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 29.

SECURITIES—

22 per cent. Consols	£2 11/16	= + 13/16
2 per cent. Rentes	97f	= + 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 15/16	= + 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 5/16	= — 1/16
3 months hence	24 1/8	= unchanged
Spot in New York	52 3/4	= — 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'13 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin	20'40	= do
New York Demand	4'87 3/8	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 5/8 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 „ „	2 3/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 pr ct	= + 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= unchanged

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 1-16, June-July. Quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 3s. 11 1-4d.

Rapeseed—Yellow Guzerat 35 1-4. June-July. Sellers.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 35. June-July. Sellers

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 3-4. June-July. Buyers. Tone dull.

Linseed Bold 40. June-July. Sellers. Tone quiet. Arrival.—Steamer Frovan.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6 9-32 — 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed irregular.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'66	6'64	6'55	6'07
—11	—11	—11	—9
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5'38	5'46	5'32	5'31
—11	—6	7	—7
	Feb.-Mar.		
	5'30		
	—7		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	5,000 bales.
Do. last year	4,200 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do. do. Continent	6,000 „
Mid-Uplands	12'25 —10
Futures, month of July	12'95 —12
Do. do. December	9'53 —15

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/8 unchanged.
Futures, month of Sept	11'87 — 26
Do. do. December	9'68 — 23
Tone at close	Barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 29th June, 1903 :—

Cotton	11,372 bales.
Wheat	31,514 cwts.
Linseed	11,291 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	26,338 „
Gingellyseed	4,940 „
Poppyseed	3,763 „
Groundnuts	4,9 „
Castorseed	6,878 „
Rice	27,922 „
Myrabolams	2,010 „
Cottonseed	8,153 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T/T	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 8 Months Sight D. A	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 8 do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 8 do do	133
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123
Shanghai 30 do do	171
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-12
1st Settlement	98-12
2nd do.	98-12

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 13th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 25th June	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 18th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS,

Linseed.—Tone quiet,		Rs. a.	p.
Ready		6 14	6
Rapeseed.—Tone unchanged.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready		5 9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		5 14	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready		6 0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready		6 6	6
Castorseed.—Tone declining			
Ready		20 8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft red Ahmedabad	Rs.	27 0
Club No. 1	„	28 8
Hard Red	„	21 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone of Market	qu'et.
Estimated sales	6,000 Bales
Imports	7,000 „

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 51	6 52	6 43	5 91
—12	—12	—12	—6
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb-Mar.**
5 42	5 33	5 22	5 22	5 23
—16	—10	—10	—10	—10

COTTON—The local market is quiet and rates are easier. The enquiry is limited. In new crop the closing quotations are Rs. 230, for good Broach 25th March, and 177, for fully good Bengals, 25th January.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats irregular.

The Manchester Market has been quiet

2¾ per cent. Consols	92 11-13	
3 per cent. Rentes	97	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2	
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 15 13	
Bar Silver	24 5-16	

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. Perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Europe but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.

Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.

Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.

Communication Trinidad Demerara interrupted.

Communication with Tobago by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 21 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th June 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	7	22 p.m.	10	46
Teheran	30	2	15 p.m.	—	32
Suez	30	2	15 p.m.	—	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 3 th June 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	28	0	2
„ Karachi	0	19	0	1
„ Madras	0	32	0	4

MOTOR buses are now running along Princes-street, Edinburgh. They are roomy conveyances, elegantly upholstered, and with large windows capable of being removed in hot weather. Petrol is used, and nine gallons carried under the driver's seat is equal to a day's work of 130 miles. Both electric and tube ignition are fitted, and chairs are not used. Unloaded each bus weighs 32cwt., and the speed limit is twelve miles. They are British-built, and come from works near Edinburgh.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PROUDLOCK—June 23, at the Government Botanic Gardens, Ootacamund, the wife of R L Proudlock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GIBSON—CLARKE—June 24, at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Perambore, by the Rev Patrick O'Carroll, Joseph F Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, I S M D, to Kathleen (Katie), eldest daughter of John Clarke, Esq., and Mrs Mary Clarke, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 4-3m., 4-23s. Low water, 9-44m., 11-3s.

Third Criminal Sessions.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Vulcan entered on Monday and the R. I. M. Canning and Clive and steamers Bloemfontein and Umpta yesterday. The steamers Kliberri and Palitana left yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Hazara, Tientsin, and Arabia entered yesterday and the steamers Asia and Kerbella left the same day.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Nurbada, a Hindu girl, aged six years, residing with her parents on the third floor of a house in Tank Street, while leaning over the railings of a window of her house on Monday, overbalanced herself and fell out on the road from a height of about thirty-five feet. The girl sustained serious internal and external injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.—A mail for Egypt and Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per M. M. s. s. "Oceanien" will be made up at the General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12 noon tomorrow. Letters, &c., for Aden, Lamu, Mombasa, Bagshawe, Ibo, Chinde, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, and all Madagaskar ports will also be despatched by this steamer.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR PARSIS.—Mr. Eilaji Dinshaw, C.I.E., of Karachi, has built fifteen chawls for housing the poor Zoroastrians of that city, charging them nominal rents. The chawls are said to be commodious, well-ventilated, and possessing all the necessary accommodation for comfortable living. The rents for these residences is so well chosen that tram-cars, the market, the school and the firetemple for Parsis, are all situated within easy reach of the residents. A similar scheme for the poorer classes of Parsis of Bombay has been well conceived, but for want of funds it has been in abeyance for a long time.

COCAINE AS AN INTOXICATING DRUG.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangirji, Assistant Collector, in the Abkari Department, Bombay, charged Rajabali and three others with selling cocaine without license. Mr. Rustim said after the decision given by the High Court, holding cocaine to be an intoxicating substance, this was the first case of the kind that had been brought before a Magistrate, and he would not therefore press for severe punishment in the case. He added that the Collector had decided to issue licenses for cocaine to chemists and druggists only. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5 each.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. S. Dacus, Inspector Bai Fyrozshah Rama Yarkali, a Hindu, against whom there was a record of six previous convictions with stealing a gold nose-ring valued at Rs. 20 from the person of a woman named Gungoo. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 27th June the woman was asleep in her room in 8th Kamalipoora Lane, and while she accused, who lived in the same chawl, removed the nose-ring from her person and absconded. A report was made to the Police who arrested the accused the same evening. The ornament was recovered from one Tajudin Ebrahim, with whom it had been pledged by the accused for four annas. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted six previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment with hard labour. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the Police for three years after his release from the jail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuna Gunjee khadi and Dongri	6	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Funaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	3	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Parel Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st	3	3	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	18	11	76

Total plague deaths to date	261 323	214,022
Same date last year	6	7 92

MORTLITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 572 as against 547 during the previous week. Of the total number 90 died of plague, which showed a decrease of two over the preceding week. The total mortality of corresponding period of the last year was 554 which included 45 deaths from plague.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain T. Lee, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Arundel Mr E M
Booth Mr J
Botts Mr C C and Mrs
Brunker Lt W S
Brett Maj W E
Batty M Justice
Crookes Mr C P
Crockshanks Lt C H
Cargill Mr H C
Dawson Capt W D and Mrs
Das Mr P H
Dwarkadass Mr M
Finlon Mr K S
Gilbert Mr J
Hoskins Mr G J E
Hantingdon Mr J H
Henderson Lt Col M G and Mrs
Howse Mr F W
Jenkens Sir Lawrence
Kay Lt H O
Kincaids-Smith Capt
Miley Dr
Murphy Mrs
Neaven Mr H W
Pearson Mrs C F
Ridgley Miss E
Smith Mr E
Seton Sir E
Samedes Mr E H
Tatsumi Mr K
Thornby Mr F R
Venn Mr E G
Wybrants 2nd Lt
Wood Lt Col A H

M DEVIC, a French engineer, has been making experiments at Elboeif, and with a new application of the mono-rail system devised by him a speed of some thirteen miles an hour was attained. But the apparatus was a small model on the scale of one-tenth of what the real train will be, and when this is built, we may expect, says the "Telegraph's" Paris correspondent, to be able to travel at the rate of some 250 miles an hour. In October next, M. Devic will experiment with a model five times as large at Nemours. Eventually the engineer considers that speeds of 300 and 400 kilometres an hour will be easily attainable. That is to say, Parisians will be spirited down to the Riviera in some three hours, and Londoners will be hurled up to Edinburgh in less than 100 minutes. The motive-power to be employed is electricity.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 28.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, the Governor of Bombay, held the Levee this afternoon at the Council Hall. The following are the names of the gentlemen who were presented :—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Alexander, Mr H M
Anderson, Mr C A J P
Palman, Capt J A S A D C
Papford, Capt A D C
Beever, Maj W M R C M G
Bingham, Brig-Gen R A K G H
Caldecotte, Genl
Capell, Hon Mr C I F, I C S
Crawford Capt J N Offg H E the Governor's Body Guard
Dowe, Mr J E
Dunn, Mr G Owen
Edgerley, Hon'ble Mr S W
Foster, Maj Asst Mily Secy
Fry, Mr T B
Fulton, Hon'ble Mr E M H I C S
Giles, Mr E C I E
Glennie, Col R E
Greenfield, Brig Genl R M
Greville, Capt the Hon'ble C F Acting Milty Secy
Hill, Mr C H A Private Secy
Jackson, Mr A M T I C S
Lord Bishop of Bombay, Rt Revd attended by Revd E S G L'Alesio
Low, Genl Sir R C G B
Lucas, Mr A I C S
Lawrence, Mr H S I C S
Mc Geaghy, Surg-Genl W M B I M S
Meade, Lieut-Col M J
Meynell, Capt H J A D C
Mclaer, Mr W F I C S
Muir-Mackenzie, Hon'ble Mr J W P
Onslow, Lieut-Col G C F
Price, Surg-Gen W e M, A M S
Sandys, Capt A D C
Swifte, L C Mr I C S
Tate, Hon'ble Mr J
Whymper, Mr F

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Abdul Hamid, Sheik Risl Bahr
Aga Mirza Ismail Khan, H E
Baba Saheb, Mr E R
Baig, Mr M A A B C S
Bhandarkar, Dr C I E R G
Byramjee Jamasjee Dastur C I E
Dabhaday, Sardar K B
Fadnis, Sardar P M
Gokhle, Hon'ble Mr G K
Hoshang Jamasp Dastur
Sham-ul-Ulama Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dr
Khandalavala, Hon'ble Mr N D
Lal Khan Sardar Bah Risl
Major Mahomed Mofakhamee Sultan
Moodliar, Sardar C V
Petit, Sir D M
Samia Sardar B M
Purandhare, Sardar T R
Rajaut Nagpur
Raste, Sardar A K
Raste, Rao Bah K V
Sassoon, Mr J E
Shanker Chimnajee Pant Visobunkar Sardar V K

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Addamson, Captain J T J
Aherne, Lieut and Riding Master
Airy, 2nd Lt. J C
Alexander, Captain J. L.
Allen, Mr. H. W.
Anderson, 2nd Lt., J. F. H.
Anderson, Lt. E. S. J.
Anderson, Capt. M. H.
Anderson, Mr. P. R.
Anderson, Major R F H
Anderson, Captain W H
Armstrong, Mr S
Baldwin, Major E, C R. E.
Bagshawe, Captain F. W.
Baldwin, Lieut, F. E. W.
Barker, Capt. S. L. B.
Bayard, Major R., D. S. O.
Beale, Mr H. F.
Barnard, Mr R. C. H.
Beatty, Mr C. A. B.
Beevar, Lieut. M.
Betham, Major R. M.
Bidwell, Capt. C. H.
Birdwood, 2nd Lt C W
Bosse, 2nd Lt G O
Bolton, Mr D A V D
Boyd, Mr F
Brander, Mr J P, I C S
Bremner, Capt A G, R E
Brown, Major J P, R E
Bromfield, Capt F A J
Bigley, Mr Herbert
Brewne, Lt E W, I M S
Browne, Capt A J W
Bromley, Major G A
Bolton, Capt R
Burno, Capt F H C
Burton, Capt A R
Butcher, Revd. J B
Cadell, Lieut-Col, H, F.
Cameron, Lieut A C
Campbell, Lieut, N St C
Campbell, Lieut. D H
Carter, Lt Colonel D C
Carvalho, Mr H F
Clark, Major H J
Clayton, Captain E R
Clements, Mr E, I C S
Coates, 2 d Lieut V, 27th Madras Inf
Cousens, Lieut R B
Creagh, 2nd Lieut A B
Crofton, Mr O T F, I C S
Cunningham, Lieut C A G
Dalby, Lieut. A W
Davis, Capt J H M
Delap, Capt G G R A M C
De Mello M C Count
Deming, Lieut L E
Dias, Dr E X
Dillon, Lieut H M
Dobbs, Capt C F
Dodd, Lieut C J R R A M C
Dodington, Capt W M
Drake, Cap H M
Dunne Capt A J D G V R
Duxbury, Mr G R
Dyson, Capt H B
Ecclee, Colonel
Edwards, Major F J M,
Elderton, Captain M J
Elliot, Major C R, M. B. R. A. M C.
England, Major E P J
Evans, Captain S., I. M. S.
Evans-Gwynne, 2nd Lieut A H.
Faviell, 2nd Lt. W H O
Fawcett, Mr C
Fergusson, Lt, and Qr, Mr, A J
Finch, Major C, 1st Bengal Lanc
Fitzgibbon, Mr P J
Focks, Lt Col G F, I M S
Forsyth, Lt J A C
Fox, Revd D C
Fraser, Lieut L K F G
Fraser, Captain J Nelson
Frith, Captain, C H
Gammie, Mr G A
Garwood, Capt. S
Gappert, Revd P S J
Gilbert-Cooper, Mr B G
Gilkad Smith, 2nd Lieut H
Gillespie, Major-Capt D W
Grant, Capt W O
Graham, 2nd Lieut G R
Greenstreet, Capt C B L R E
Grierson, Capt T T, I S O
Griffith, Lieut J G
Guider, Mr J A
Hamilden, Lt O R L
Hancock, Major 27th Mad Inf
Hardy, 2nd Lt A S
Harley, 2nd Lt A B
Hawley, 2nd Lieut F H
Hazelton, Maj Lt Col E H
Hennessy, Captain J A M C
Herbert, Mr D W
Hill, Major J R
Hillerksmy, Revd F S J
Holbrook, Captain E R St
Hogg, 2nd Lieut J D M
Hood, Captain G H
Hore, Lieut W B
Howard-Smith 2nd Lt L
Hughes, Lieut G R
Isaacs, Mr F J
Jorge, Revd Mr R
Joslen, Vety Major F
Jurgens, Revd H S J
Keatinge, M G I C S
Kemball, Capt F A B A
Kettelwell, Lt Col E A
Kirwan, Mr J D Maitland
Knight, Capt L C E
Knight, Mr A B
Laing, Capt G C I M S
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Linteasy, Lt F S
Lucas, Col H C E
Lucas, Capt R F
Lyon, 2nd Lt C D
Lyon, Capt W F
Macpherson, 2nd Lieut G G
Marshall, Mr J
Marshall, Mr N M
Mo se, Maj W O
Mathis, Mr Wm
McIlwraith, A J
Mar ell Lt H de C
Meade, 2nd Lt W L
May, Lt H S R E
Mayne, Major G A
Mayr, Revd O. J, S J
Mermeck Mr H R
Moore, Mr H A L I C S
Norman, Mr E S H
O'Sullivan, Colonel, G H W, E E
Oakes, Lieut T T
Olivier, Major H
Overy, Lieut R L
Parry, Captin C F
Phillips, Lieut-Col B
Plumer, Lieut Col T H
Ponsonby, 2nd Lieut A W N
Power, Captain R E
Power, Lieut W M R A M C
Power, 2nd Lieut A E R E
Preston, Revd P H
Prior, Mr R D
Proudfoot, Colonel A W
Pavachi, Major E E
Rendall, Mr H
Rodrigues, Revd E
Ross, Captain N H R A M C
Ross, 2nd Lt E C O
Rouse, Lt J P Ist Lanc H C
Sampson, Captain J Senr Asst Lgrz
Sandwith, Lieut Col, J R
Sandys Lieut C H C
Sargent, Lieut A E
Sarson, Lieut E V
Saxon, Mr Silas E
Scale 2nd Lieut 27th Mad Inf
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Shenaulin, Mr S E
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Short, Captain W A
Shuttleworth, Lieut A R B
Smith, Lieut L K
Stack, Captain C S
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Strange, Major R E
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Swan, Captain J S
Tovershan, Lieut Col R K
Tibet Graydon, Revd P
Thomboon, Dr A W
Thompson, 2nd Lieut J A B
Trenchard, 2nd Lieut O H B —Mr E B
Tristram, Captain C E
Truemen, Lieut A P H
Tugwell Lieut W B P
Twis, Lieut A M—R E
Usher, 2nd Lieut S
Vendeleur, Capt R S
Veal, Mr O J
Vincent, Mr F A M H
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Allibhoy Shaikh, Mr
Ardesir Nowrojee, Mr
Anjangaonkar G H Rao Saheb
Anandji Nanji, Mr,
Anklesaria, N S, Mr.
Azimoodin Sayad Gulamodin Kazi K B
Bakhle, R G Mr
Bhagvat, V V Dr
Bharucha, E S Assistant Surgeon
Bhave, A G Mr
Bootteo, D D Mr
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Chaturbhuji Balmukund, Mr
Chenaf Framroz Sorabjee
Chipunkar B H Mr
Chipunkar V N Mr
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Dastur Dorab Hormozdiaz
Dastur D H Mr
Dastur K D Bhappu
Dastur M H Khan Bah
Deodhar H B Mr
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Deshpande S S Mr
Ebraim, H J Jussaff Mr
Ekmath Ramchunder, Mr
Fazelbhoy, Carimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
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Frenchman, N P Mr
Gadgil, G K Mr
Gadgil, K P Mr
Gadre, M T Mr
Gandekar, K R Mr
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Ghaswala, K A Mr
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Gole, D M Mr
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*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1903.

RUSSIA AND THE JEWS.

THE statement that Russia has notified to the United States her profound regret to learn of President Roosevelt's intention to forward an American petition, in favour of the Russian Jews and protesting against the Kischineff outrages, need occasion no surprise. No more need the further announcement that Russia objects to] any interference in her internal affairs and will return any representation from the States. Our cousins across the water are becoming somewhat trying. Having once put their finger into European politics they cannot refrain from doing so again. Boasting as they do of their intention to uphold the so far unexplained Monroe doctrine in the Western Hemisphere they should be exceedingly chary how they interfere in European affairs. We should be glad to see them rebuffed by Russia —or for that matter by any other Power, as the peas are getting above the sticks. It is time, in kindness to the States, that her administrators were given to understand their duty lies on their own side of the Atlantic, and that a nation of a few years old cannot be permitted to dictate to one with centuries of experience. Russia's action may save the States from more serious consequences. The lesson is timely. At the same time, the States may be excused going as far as possible in this particular instance, for an anti-Semitic outbreak in Russia means an influx of impoverished Jews into the States. It means also that many find a refuge in England. But England is becoming less generous in the matter of accommodation for the "scum," and the outcome of the recent inquiry into Alien Immigration will probably be the exclusion of foreigners of all countries and classes who have neither capital nor skill. America could do likewise. Indeed she will be compelled to, for her best citizens are already emigrating to Canada, and at the present rate the citizens of the States, in a few years, will be either Jews or less desirable foreigners who will sap the resources of the country and drag it down to the level from which it should never have risen.

The anti-Semitic outbreaks in Russia are of periodic occurrence, each one being more horrible than the last, and at Kischineff, we are assured, the police and soldiers directly contributed to the massacre by disarming the Jewish workmen, two hundred of whom had provided themselves with stout cudgels, and had already driven back the mob when a detachment of mounted police ordered them to give up their cudgels and go home. As they refused they were surrounded by a cavalry patrol who disarmed them and left them in a defenceless condition, a prey to the mob. All Jews who attempted to defend themselves were denounced by the police for participation in insurrection against the authorities. The authorities profess to be very anxious to get at the offenders, but according to an impartial observer the real attitude of the authorities is revealed by the fate of the appeal drawn up by Russian journalists and writers who, after denouncing the massacre, deplore the legal disabilities of the Jews. None of the journals inspired by Government would publish the appeal. But the editor of a weekly review, which found space for it, was immediately summoned, told that by stating there was a connection between Jewish disabilities and the Kischineff massacre, he had attempted to throw the responsibility upon the Government, and was warned that a repetition of the offence would be punished by banishment to Siberia. It is in vain that the Press endeavours to assist the unfortunate people. Foreign correspondents would follow the representative of the "Times." Austria has made an attempt to intervene. Her Minister at St. Petersburg was asked to use his influence with the Russian Government to obtain the adoption of strong measures to prevent the repetition of such occurrences, and was further desired to draw the attention of the Russian Government to the fact that the massacre was an outrage to human feeling and a danger to the general peace. Those who sought to induce the Austrian Chamber to adopt a message of this kind did not fail to recognise the delicacy of criticising events in a foreign country, but considered it impossible to keep silence in view of the danger that the then approaching Whitsuntide might be made the pretext for organising a fresh outbreak of fanaticism.

Russian official views of the subject are as callous as they are original. "Calm yourselves, calm yourselves," said the Vice-Governor of Bessarabia when a party of Jews went to complain to him, after burying their dead, "Forget what has happened; consider it as an expiation of your sins and of the sins of your fathers. It is the will of God; bear your trial with resignation." It is easy to one who has not suffered to preach philosophy to one who has. The Jew, says the Russian, will not work with his hands, though a large proportion of Jews are at work in the fields and in the mills. To the Jewish inn-keeper is ascribed the drunken habits of the Russian peasantry. They elude military service, says the Russian, but the contrary is the fact. Wherever he is the Jew comes to the front, and that is what the Russian cannot and will not tolerate. Fits of uncontrollable jealousy lead to riots and massacres. Every inducement is held out to a Jew to forsake his ancient faith. By becoming a convert to the Orthodox religion a Jew is immediately freed from all the degrading restrictions on his freedom of movement and his choice of a profession. As a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" showed the other day, "if married, his conversion will procure him a divorce, but his wife, unless converted also, may not marry again. By his conversion he may escape the consequences of any misdeed against a fellow Jew. Debarred by special restrictions from the pursuit of knowledge in the schools or universities, except in a very insignificant proportion, or from reaping the ultimate reward of any triumph won by scholastic industry, their very minds as well as their bodies are held in the grip of that calculated slavery by which the Hebrews of Russia are being slowly done to death. The conditions under which they live place them at the mercy of the mob. No serious effort has ever been made to protect the Jews, and it does not appear probable that they ever will take effectual means to prevent recurrences of the scenes of barbarity which periodically disgrace the Russian nation.

WIND-MILLS FOR IRRIGATION.

MR. ALFRED CHATTERTON who has devoted so much time to the consideration of the problem of irrigation in this country has recently conducted a series of experiments with a view to ascertaining the possible value of the windmill or aermotor, as it is now pedantically styled, in raising water. The heavy and cumbersome mill which was at one time a feature of pastoral England would be of little use in this country but Mr. Chatterton saw in the lighter machines, which are now being built and used principally in America, a possible solution of the problem of irrigation, which in India is so largely associated with the question of cost. With the idea of investigating the subject thoroughly he procured one of the latest types of machines built by a Chicago Company, and over a year ago he commenced his experiments, tabulating his results with that extreme nicety which characterises all his work in this direction. Of course the object of the experiments was to ascertain whether the wind velocity of this country was sufficient to supply the motive power for a mill which would drive a pump adequate to irrigate an appreciable area of land continuously, or at any rate during the seasons in which irrigation supplies are most needed. The outcome of the experiments are most interesting, and prove that in many districts of India, at any rate, the wind-mill might profitably be used. In Madras Mr. Chatterton estimates that such a wind-mill as he used, working an eight-inch pump, would give a supply of water for ten acres of land which would never fall below 1·49 inches, and would, when the wind was strongest, rise to over four inches. This with the average rainfall would provide a more than ample supply for the needs of agriculturists in Madras at any rate. Having studied the meteorological conditions prevailing in other parts of India Mr. Chatterton has arrived at the conclusion that though over the greater part of India, including the whole of Northern India, the energy of the wind is of no practical value, yet there are many places in Peninsular India where it would be profitable to make use of wind-mills for irrigation. "Along the sea coast from Karachi to Bombay and from Diamond Harbour to Negapatam, over a large tract of the Deccan, and over the Mysore Plateau, and probably in most of the hill stations," says Mr. Chatterton, "it will be found that wind-mills, if not absolutely ideal machines for lifting water, are by far the cheapest and most convenient of mechanical appliances available." Mr. Chatterton sets forth the result of his observations in the current issue of the "Indian Review," and the whole of his article, and especially the tabular matter contained in it, is of extreme interest. The experiments were undertaken in the first instance at the request of the Board of Revenue. One fact which it is possible that Mr. Chatterton has overlooked has some bearing on the question. For over a year now a number of light wind-mills of American manufacture have been in use, and have been completely successful at Poona and other stations of the Western Ghauts. Mr. Chatterton concludes his article with the statement that a sixteen-feet aermotor mounted on a forty feet tower, and fitted with an eight-inch pump, would cost when erected over a well about Rs. 1,500, and would cost for maintenance about Rs. 5 a month. Allowing for interest on capital and depreciation the total cost of the mill would be Rs. 25 a month. By means of the mill as much work could be done as with three pairs of cattle which would cost from Rs. 45 to Rs. 67 per month. This gives a wide margin in favour of the mill, and it goes without saying that the element of risk which is always associated with agricultural stock would be eliminated. The windmill is certainly a factor in Indian agriculture which should not be lost sight of.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

FOR a considerable time past the South Indian Railway Company have projected an extension of their line to the town of Rameswaram. In the first place the company had in view the opening of a harbour on the south side of the island and deepening the approaches and erecting a pier to enable vessels to berth alongside for loading and discharging cargo. This scheme was, however, found impracticable, and it has now been decided to construct a quay on the banks of a canal across the island, and to erect a swing bridge, and thus afford the company the means of continuing the extension to Ceylon. On several occasions previously the practicability of the construction of a canal has been mooted. Indeed, as long ago as 1862, such a project was suggested by Sir William Denison. The utility of a canal at the point suggested is obvious. The company in their report upon the scheme point out that the saving of distance to steamers now having to call at Colombo and proceeding to Madras from Europe would be 350 knots. The saving in the case of steamers not calling at Colombo would be 310 knots, and to steamers coming from Bombay or Karachi the saving would be even greater. The new port of call situated upon the canal would be obviously of general utility. Instead of being obliged to lie off the coast in roadsteads some miles distant from the shore, the sole communication with which is by boats, vessels could discharge their cargo with the greatest of ease. Such a need is much felt in the Presidency of Madras. It is also pointed out that the new port would afford facilities for repairs to vessels and especially warships which would doubtless be greatly appreciated by Government. The canal will be sheltered by a large breakwater extending for a mile in front of the western entrance, and this would greatly facilitate navigation in the monsoon. The canal would probably be the means of a deflection of trade from Colombo, but it would be of such value to the general shipping community that this argument can hardly be brought to bear against the carrying forward of the project. It has long been evident that the seaboard of India is by no means well equipped with harbour accommodation, and such a project as this should be hailed with satisfaction. From the financial point of view the scheme should be fully successful. The tonnage of vessels entering the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon, via the Suez Canal, which would be likely to use the new water-way, is quite sufficient in itself to justify the venture, and the revenue from coaling profits, canal dues, and port dues should make it a paying concern. On the other hand the saving to vessels using the new route would be very appreciable even after these charges had been accounted for. The scheme has the sympathy of Government, and it is an evidence of progress in a direction much needed in India.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

THE rainfall recorded in the agricultural districts of India by the latest Government reports was heavier than has been the case previously this season. In all districts satisfactory conditions prevail at the present time. In Madras the rainfall has been light in the southern districts, but elsewhere adequate for all needs. The harvests, which still continue in some districts, are giving fair outturns. There seems to be a scarcity of pasture, however, although no complaints are reported as to the condition of agricultural stock. Heavy rainfall was reported in a number of districts in Bengal, but eight or nine districts are still in need of further supplies of moisture. Autumn rice and jute is still being sown. Fairly general rain also fell in the United Provinces, where preparations are still in progress for the autumn crops. Up to the present the locusts, which have been in evidence for some time past, have done no damage. In the Punjab the spring crop has been removed and threshing is nearly completed. The standing crops are doing well, and the outturn of tobacco is above the average. The outturn of spring grain in the North-West Frontier Province is also very good. The standing crops promise well, but unfortunately there is still danger from the young locusts in Peshawar. Moderately heavy rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, and the preparation of the lands for the autumn crops has now pretty generally given place to the sowing of the grain. The water supply is still inadequate in a few places. In Central India the rainfall has not been good up to now, but the situation is not unfavourable at present. In Mysore good rain has fallen and general prospects are very satisfactory. In Burma the rainfall has been heavy. Some damage has been done by floods, but on the whole the outlook is good. Seasonable operations are proceeding, the situation in Assam would be improved by further downfalls of rain. In other parts of India conditions are very satisfactory.

WE are informed that Sir Ernest Satow, his Majesty's Minister at Pekin, who is passing through Bombay on his way to Simla has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to confer with the members on the subject of the China Trade, and he has appointed Friday, the 3rd July, at 4 p.m. for this purpose. A special general meeting of the members of the Association will therefore be held in the rooms of the Association at the time named.

THE Bombay Government have appointed a Marine Court of Enquiry to investigate the circumstances attending the collision between the steam launches Carnac and Sphinx in the Bombay Harbour on the 30th May. The Court will consist of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain W. Crowder, Master Marine, and it will assemble at the Esplanade Police Court this (Wednesday) morning.

A PARSI firm trading with China has received a telegram from Shanghai dated yesterday, stating that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to eight thousand bales; of Japanese yarns five hundred bales; and of Chinese four thousand and five hundred bales. The rate of exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 175 per 100 taels. The market for yarns was about half a tael higher.

SURVEYOR K. B. SHEIKH MOHIUDDIN and three Survey Khalassies, with Colonel McMahon's Mission, while surveying the waterless tract on the right bank of the Helmond river, have died from want of water. One Khalassy and two guides escaped. Sheikh Mohiuddin was a valued member of the Mission, and his death from this unfortunate accident is especially regretted.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 16th May amounted to Rs. 3,893, showing an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 99; total earnings from 1st January to 16th May were Rs. 58,554, a decrease on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,022.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th May amounted to Rs. 16,670, showing an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,385; total earnings from 1st January to 16th May were Rs. 4,60,411, an increase on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 44,463.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 16th May amounted to Rs. 1,861, and total earnings from 21st February to 16th May to Rs. 9,670.

TWO cotton firms in the City were each fined £15 15s. for selling white shirts and collars described as "pure linen," but which contained a large proportion of cotton mixture. It was stated that it is impossible to buy a pure linen collar in London at the present time.

MR. WHITAKER WRIGHT, when arraigned at New York on the 8th June, looked ill, a short beard adding to his unhealthy appearance. The Commissioner appointed June 29 for the next hearing. The police-marshal agreed to Mr. Wright's request that he might return to gaol on foot.

ATTENTION has been drawn by the Chessington Parish Council to the excessive brilliance of the acetylene lamps carried by motor-cars at night. It is asserted with truth that they constitute a real danger from the effect upon the eyes of both human beings and horses, caused by the intense darkness which follows when the lights have passed.

WHEN the mother of thirteen children, appropriately enough, an inhabitant of Motherwell, announced, about a month after her husband's death, her intention of remarrying, an angry protesting crowd surrounded her house. With the help of the police the woman got away with the groom-elect, and left her children behind her.

WITH A CORNISH PILCHARD BOAT.

THE TRADE OF THE FISHERMAN.

OF the sport of fishing there is always much to be said, if only to recount with well-executed embroidery our personal experiences with rod and line. Not, however, of the amateur fisherman would I write, but of the fishing regarded in the serious light of a trade. Fishing with a hook and line is interesting enough; but then our boats often remain out two, or even three, days on this work, and pilcharding they will only be absent some fifteen or sixteen hours at most. So finding it to be the correct thing to do, we brace up our courage to spend the night with the boats, and a truly charming expedition it proves to be. It is easy enough to find a fisherman willing to take you, for it amuses them to have a passenger and some one new to talk to. They are rare to gossips, these dear fisherfolk, and take a delight in explaining all the technique of their trade, which to the landsman seems really complicated.

The pilchard fishing begins in August, and usually the boats set out about five or six o'clock in the evening, in time to reach the fishing grounds by sundown. It is on a brilliant summer evening that we embark amid all the happy turmoil of departure. A wonderfully busy and interesting scene it is for the spectator; all the villagers are out on the cliffs watching, the men are hurrying on board from the piers or the small boats, crowded to over-flowing, the while grasping the precious bread-bag that contains the night's supper, and also the ponderous fishing boats, and often, too the odoriferous oilskins. The ruddy bronzed faces of the fishers contrasted by their blue jerseys are lit up in the brilliant sunshine, as also are the bright sails of the boats, hoisted, as one by one we pass the pier, and, catching the breeze, are soon out on the open sea. Other fishing villages are beautiful, but scarcely so picturesque as this particular one, which seemed to us to be unique in its wonderful beauty.

Soon the fresh wind takes us rapidly out to the fishing grounds, leaving behind the sunlit hills and the little town now hidden in the hollow. At this time of year we must sail out some distance, for the "sculles" of fish have not yet come inshore as they will do later; however, we are soon there, and have chosen our site and lowered sail in time to give us a quiet smoke and chat ere the sun sets, for it is written in fishery regulations that the nets must not be shot [illegible] sundown. And what a glorious sunset it is!

"Awh, iss, 'tis a bootiful sunset, so it be, then 'tis most allays so now, and right on fall; and it be time to shoot the nets, for it niver very dark, and the moon'll soon be up."

So the nets are shot overboard, with making a long line on the water; sixteen are altogether, and when the lines are the men can rest again and make a cup have supper till the time for hauling. the pilchards are springing—a sweet sound fisherman's ears, even like that of coming a long drought, or the springing of a breeze the sea has long been becalmed. The boats, tell us, are called dandy boats or gaffers, and are cutter-rigged. The crew generally consists three men, though the smaller boats are sometimes manned by two men and a boy. The boat is owned in shares, the profits being divided equally among the crew, when half the takings have been put aside for the boat. This is always done, as the wear and tear of tackle, &c., are very great, and if anything is left after the repairs, buying of new nets, and so forth, it belongs to the owners. Each of the pilchard nets costs about five pounds when it is tanned and finished, so there is a good deal of capital aboard our boat.

While we are talking one man has made tea in the cuddy, an apology for a cabin, and another has put down a line for whiting, and we are allowed the joy of hauling in, a pleasure that even the veteran fisherman still much appreciates. Several fine fish are caught, to our intense delight, for fishing when successful is a very attractive sport, though the tales of winter doings do not sound at all pleasing when the wind is contrary, and the men have to row the heavy boats out and work in the cold and the rain, often getting only half a hundred for their night's hard labour. Pilchards vary very much as to price, and occasionally are sold as low as 3s. per 1,000, while in bad winter seasons they will run up to as much as 20s., or even 25s., per 1,000.

Having put away a hearty supper and something that goes by the name of tea, it is time to prepare for the great feature of the night—the hauling of the nets. First the men don their oilskins, and really the scene is quite grotesque in the pale light of the rising moon and the glimmer of the ship's lantern. The hauling is very hard work, and the man who draws the heading nets to be very strong in the arms. In spite of the cold the outlooker has the best of it here, for it is a most beautiful sight as the net, full of gleaming fish, comes up from the water, and is dragged over the sides of the boat, when the fish are unmeshed and thrown into the hold. To our inexperienced eyes the first nets seem very full, but we are told it is nothing much of a catch, though the gulls have found us out. They will always spot a good catch, and are now screaming round us, swooping down into the water for any fish that slip through the mesh, or to grab the torn ones that are thrown out to them. Sometimes, if the nets get fouled and come up on the water, the gulls have a rare feed, and thousands of pilchards are occasionally lost in this way.

There is ample time to admire the scenery, as we thread our way among the craft to the quay beside the factory, where already we find many of our boats moored, and the men very busy counting out the pilchards. First they throw down to us some salt, and one of the men goes ashore to receive and carry in the baskets into which the fish is counted. "Maunds" these large open baskets are called, and though very like clothes baskets in shape, we are told that these are known as "flaskets." It is important to count correctly and keep tally of the maunds going into the factory, so the men are fully occupied and there is no conversation, except an occasional shout of:—"How many best go', Tommy?" or a joke at the expense of the travellers or crabbers, who are regarded as the natural enemies of the drift-net pilcharders. There is plenty to occupy our attention, for the scene is all new and strange, and the boys and men are mildly amusing, as well as very picturesque, as they go about their work with an energy for which their wives and mothers rarely give them credit. The prospect of the nearer approach of home and breakfast infuses new strength into us all as the pile of fish gets gradually smaller, and there is a quiver of relief as the last maund disappears into the factory and we are free to take our homeward way. After shouting around a bit and hurling the final joke and "So long, my dear," at the factory men, we at length get under way, and, standing out to sea, soon sail clear of the harbour, and make our way home with a stiff breeze. As the men say, The boat walks the water rale clever, and we are able to nearly overhaul some of the neighbours who got a start of us.

Though the more realistic picture of the fishing trade, this robs it of the pleasing romance that encircles workers on deep waters, when the August moon shines brightly and the nets are full of glistening fish. When the harbour is reached again, fish are still being carried into the factory, which we are invited to view, and find the curing process immensely interesting. Pilchards are very much in disrepute as an article of food among the Cornish folk, but they do not object to sending them over for "Te foreign Italians to eat Lent." The Italians used to think that the fish were cured by a smoking process, and called them "fumados," a corruption of which may be found in the old Cornish name for this fish—"fairmaids," a title that by no means applies to the ugly-looking pilchard, when he has been out of water for some time.

That this paradise of fishing enthusiasts is far from murky London may well be imagined, but the journey is a small thing when compared with the delightful holiday which may be spent in that little village by the sea which lies between Fowey and Looe, on the beautiful Cornish coast.—Irene Baston in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

SERIOUS POSITION THREATENING.

THE FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT.

GERMANY AND RETALIATION.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

During the Tariff debate in the House of Lords last night Lord Lansdowne said it was impossible for the Government not to consider the position threatening us as serious.

The possible withdrawal of the favoured nation treatment mentioned in his speech on the 16th instant was actually adumbrated in an official document which would shortly be published in the forthcoming Blue Book and will show no proposals for influencing Germany by retaliation or otherwise.

Such proposals could only be considered after the discussion of the Tariff question which the Government considered indispensable.

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

A VISIT TO FROGMORE.

DINNER WITH THE KING.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

The Khedive paid a visit to Windsor to-day, and placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Khedive dined with the King at Buckingham Palace last night. A distinguished company was present, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Colonel Talbot, Sir E Cassel, Sir J. Aird, General Wingate and Sir J. Rennell Rodd.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

CONFERENCE AT PORT ARTHUR.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

Reuter wires from Peking that M. de Lessar has been suddenly summoned to a Conference with Generals Kuropatkin, Alexieff, Pokotiloff, and others at Port Arthur, regarding the Russian situation in Manchuria.

CAPE CUSTOMS UNION.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR GREAT BRITAIN REJECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Cape Assembly has ratified the convention establishing a South African Customs Union.

An Amendment opposing preferential treatment for Great Britain was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

THE SOMALI WAR.

MORE TROOPS FOR BERBERA.

BOMBAY GRENADIERS LEAVE ADEN.

One hundred and fifty more Bombay Grenadiers at Aden have gone to Berbera.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER IN SPAIN.

HARROWING SCENES.

SEVENTY STILL BURIED.

LONDON, JUNE 29

The killed in the Najerilla River accident now amount to one hundred. Seventy are still beneath the ruins. The scenes are described as harrowing.

THE BUDGET IN THE LORDS.

PASSED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

The House of Lords have passed the Budget unopposed.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

The combined offices which it is proposed to construct on the site of the old Saluting Battery, Bombay, are to be of considerable size. The officials to be accommodated in them are the General-Officer Commanding and his executive Staff Officers, also the Principal Medical Officer of the Bombay and Nagpur Districts, the Presidency Paymaster, Officer commanding the Royal Engineer, Bombay District, and the Examiner of Marine Accounts. If the latter's office cannot be provided for in the buildings vacated by the Presidency Paymaster he will have his office elsewhere.

DEATH OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN AT SEA.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

News has reached Calcutta of the sudden death at sea of Mr. Alfred Sattie, an Assistant at the Calcutta Branch of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company. Mr. Sattie went home in March last, and was on the way out to India in the steamer Egypt to rejoin his appointment, when he suddenly died on the 22nd instant, of heat apoplexy, the day after the vessel left Aden. He was only 32, and was much respected and liked in jute circles in Calcutta.

DEATH OF COLONEL SHOWERS.

A VETERAN PLANTER.

The death occurred suddenly at Assam on the 26th instant of Lieutenant-Colonel Showers, Commandant of the Assam Valley Light Horse. He was one of the oldest planters in Assam, and was much loved and respected. He was buried on Saturday with military honours.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

THEIR RECEPTION BY THE CHIEF OF BHORE.

READING OF THE ADDRESS BY THE CHIEF.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

POONA, JUNE 30.

The Chief of Bhore gave a reception to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote this afternoon at Garden Reach, Kirkee. The place was decorated with flags and foliage. A large arch was placed at the gate, with the word "Welcome." The hall was beautifully laid out. Lord and Lady Northcote arrived shortly after 4-30, and were received by the Chief of Bhore and the principal officers of the State, and were conducted upstairs, where a native lady sang a song of welcome and entertained the party for a short time.

Afterwards the Chief rose and read an address. He said he cannot adequately express his gratification at the great honour done him by Lord Northcote's presence. His Excellency has of late through the grant of large remissions of land revenue and by opening relief works greatly alleviated the sufferings of the distressed classes in this presidency. The former stringency of plague administration is now deprived of some of the dread with which it was originally regarded. Efforts towards the preservation of cattle in Gujarat have been deeply appreciated by the Hindus. Lady Northcote's noble work in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund will always be gratefully remembered. His Excellency has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and preservation of the dignity of the native States, and has not failed to appreciate the efforts of their rulers in the cause of good government. For the personal distinction of nine guns conferred upon me I shall always remain deeply grateful.

His Excellency, who, on rising was received by much applause, expressed his pleasure in being present to partake the hospitality of the Chief of Bhore. He was glad that efforts made by his Government during the terrible famine time had met with approval of the leading native rulers in the Presidency; also with regard to plague measures adopted by Government, and thanked them for their kind expressions to Lady Northcote and her work in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund. He spoke to the Chief and congratulated him on the loyal sentiments expressed by him towards the King-Emperor in consideration of the favour bestowed upon him in the Imperial Delhi Darbar. He had something to supplement to that, and he was directed to bestow three Coronation medals upon the Chief of Bhore and two of his relations. His Excellency presented a gold medal to the Chief, a silver Coronation medal to his son, and also a similar one to his son-in-law. The party then went downstairs for refreshments. After spending nearly one hour and a half his Excellency took his departure.

THE TILAK COMMISSION.

POONA, JUNE 30.

The Tilak Commission was resumed yesterday at Amraoti. Mr. Kharpade was cross-examined at great length on the events of 15th to 18th July, 1901, inclusive, and was asked when Nagpurkar and Tai Maharaj gave up the idea of Bala Maharaj's adoption. Witness said that the conciliatory attitude was adopted from Thursday by Tai Maharaj. He stated that the orders for closing up the front door were given by him directly with no other object but to prevent the forcible entry of the new Bhayias who were engaged to assist the old watchmen. The witness said that there was nothing to prevent Tai Maharaj going out of the Wada and adopting Bala Maharaj outside on Tuesday except moral influence. Witness said in dealing with Nagpurker the chief question was whether he wanted to remain in the service of the trustees and as for Tai Maharaj it was whether the whole trust was to be upset or not. The whole of Wednesday and Thursday was taken up in this discussion. He further stated that when Tai Maharaj and he were together in one house, it was usual for her to ask the witness permission for going out and not merely intimate it to witness. Nagpurker seemed to be hesitating throughout as to whether he should give up the service or support the Pandit. Cross-examination still continues.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 30.

Captain Bruce, 23rd Bombay Rifles, has been nominated for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

The Government of India has sanctioned the payment of one hundred and fifty rupees to the husband of a native woman, accidentally killed by a bullet fired from the West Native Infantry range at Sialkot.

It has been decided to reduce the penalty hitherto enacted from the members of the Indian Army Nursing Service recruited in England, who resign after completing one term of service without giving the full notice required under the regulations. In the future such ladies will incur the full penalty of twenty pounds only in cases in which they have availed themselves of leave home. Otherwise they will be liable only to a fine of ten pounds if they do not give six months' notice. Free passages home will be granted to them irrespective of whether or no notice of resignation have been given.

Lieutenant-Colonel Garnett, Commanding 1st East Yorkshire, retires on the 15th August.

Captains Sexton, 10th Bombay Infantry, and Jackson, Bhopal Battalion, have qualified for Staff employ.

Important order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief bringing officers of the recruiting Staff direct under Army head-quarters. It takes effect from to-morrow, from which date all recruiting Staff Officers and their Assistants will be selected and appointed by his Excellency instead of as hitherto by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands.

The issue of Lee-Metfords to Volunteers has commenced. A Battalion Order informs members of the Simla Corps that they can now exchange their Martinis for Le-Meetfords, and it details precautions for the care of the latter.

It has been arranged that the Prince and Princess of Wales shall visit Dartmoor Convict Prison during their visit to the West next month. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, owns the Forest of Dartmoor, which includes Princetown, where the Dartmoor Prison is situated. The property of the Duchy of Cornwall is not confined to Cornwall or Devonshire. It comprises considerable estates in Somersetshire, and a large slice of Kennington Oval. In the same way the most valuable part of the property of the Duchy of Lancaster is comprised in the district known as the Liberty of the Savoy.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENT.

NET PROFITS RS. 1,06,593.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half year ended 30th June are Rs. 1,06,593, which includes Rs. 3,762 brought forward from the last half year. Rs 50,000 is added to the reserve, making that fund 15 1-2 lakhs, and after paying interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rates of six and five per cent. per annum, respectively, there remains Rs. 29,000 to carry forward to next year's account.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

ACCUSED CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 30.

W. M. Crofton, alias R. Carr, alias J. MacDorough, who attempted to cheat the Grand Hotel by means of a cheque on the Commercial Bank of India, Lahore Branch, in which he had no funds, was to-day convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The Hired Transport Sofala, Captain J. R. P. Alexander, will sail to-day for Berbera, with two Companies of Native Mounted Infantry. The Company Native Mounted Infantry from Poona, comprising 3 officers, 6 native officers, 119 men rank and file, 27 followers, 3 chargers, 133 ponies, and 35 boxes of ammunition will be railed down to Bombay in a special troop train arriving at the Jetty Shed, Princes Dock, at 7-15 a.m. to-day for embarkation. The Company from Umballa, consisting of 3 British Officers, 6 native officers, 120 men rank and file, 37 followers, 3 chargers, and 133 ponies will be railed to Bombay from Deolali in a special mixed troop train, which is timed to arrive at the Jetty Shed, Princes Dock, at 6-15 a.m. The following are the names of the officers —Captain W. J Mitchell, 24th Paluch Infty; Lieut C. G. Woodhouse, 26th Baluch Inf.t; 2nd Lieut. F. C. Bannatyne, 9th Bombay Infty; Captain H. B. Ford, 31st Punjab Infty.; Lieut D. M. Govan, 5th Gurkhas; Lieut. J. P. Villiers-Stuart, 1st Punjab Infantry.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANCHOR LINE STEAM SHIP ARABIA,

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia sailed from Liverpool, June 3rd, called at Port Said on June 17th, at Suez on June 18th, and arrived in Bombay at noon yesterday. The Arabia had light fair winds to Port Said. Moderate northerly winds in the Red Sea, variable light winds in the Gulf of Aden. Got the first of the southerly monsoon in latitude 11° 00'N and longitude 51° 02'E and carried a moderate westerly breeze and moderate westerly sea to port. We observed the Light House Tender L. Africain at Anchor southward of the Island of Jebel Lier (Red Sea). The lights at Gebel Tur, Centre Peak, Abu Ali Island, and Mokda South Fort are not yet exhibited. The following passengers were carried by the Arabia :—

The Revd R A King	Lieut W M A Fetter
Mrs R A King	Lieut G N G Monk Mason
Mrs M Slater	Lieut P D Lixton
Three Misses Slater	Lieut G V A A Innes
Miss C Downing	Lieut G H Shaw
Lieut R F C Talbot	

AMATEUR SPORT IN BOMBAY.

MORE SENIOR vs JUNIOR COMPETITIONS.

While the stock-brokers in England indulge in harmless, but exhilarating, walking matches the bankers in Bombay play golf. Bankers vs. the World's Butchers vs. the Flesh, and Padres vs. the Devil would be excellent matches But the spirit of competition, sporting competition, has gone beyond that, both here and at home. Waitresses have started walking, barbers have hair-dressing competitions, and pastry cooks matches in the making of succulent simnels. All this at home In India the struggles began between the Golfing Bankers and the World. The World licked the Bankers, so the senior bankers, played the juniors and got trounced. But the rage for sporting competitions had got wing, and there is no telling where it will stop. A correspondent writes to us, sending an account of the first of a series of competitions between the Senior and Junior outside officials in the employ of an eminent mercantile firm. He writes :—

An interesting little match took place in Bombay on Sunday evening on the ground to the south of the Commander-in-Chief's bungalow between Messrs. Samuel Moses and Co.'s office Naik and Chokra. The match was the best of six tussles. The result was an easy win for the Chokra, but the Naik is not satisfied, and a return is to take place next Sunday. The Chokra won by two tussles. Score :—

"Naik."	"Chokra."
Ramchunder Govindji 2	Bapaji Mahadeo 4.

THE SHRIRANGAM TEMPLE ROBBERY.

The Deputy Magistrate of Tribhinopoly has disposed of the case in which Inspector Power of the Bombay Police had arrested some time ago Ayodhya Prasad and six other Purdesis in connection with a theft of jewellery of the value of over a lakh of rupees, belonging to the temple of Shrirangam in the Madras Presidency. The first accused who was the leader of the gang has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The others were also sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay fines ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The accused have appealed against the decision of the Magistrate to the High Court of Madras and the hearing has been fixed for the 6th proximo.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The weekly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch presiding. There were also present Colonel Riddell, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., Messrs. E. Gray, T. W. Coffe, Sassoon J. David, G. A. Anderson, C. H. Armstrong, W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, D. E. Watcha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the secretary.

CROSS ROAD IN LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

The Board considered circular on memorandum by the chairman on the engineer's letter, submitting plans and estimates for Rs. 11,775 for the construction of another portion of scheme II, namely, a cross road between Lohar Chawl Street and Picquet Road with all the subsidiary works.

The chairman stated that all the properties on the line of the street had been acquired and demolished, and sanction was given to the work being carried out.

ACCOMMODATION FOR PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The meeting considered circular on Government resolution in the General Department, dated 29th May 1903, appointing a committee to advise upon the question whether the Improvement Trust Act should be amended in such a way as to empower the Trustees to provide sanitary accommodation for public primary schools in Bombay.

The board having been asked to nominate a member on the committee, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch was nominated as a member thereof.

After disposing of some financial matter which the Press were not at liberty under the rules of notice, the meeting adjourned.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME.

THE SERVIAN MURDERS.

MEETING OF IMPERIAL LIBERAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

At the Imperial Liberal League dinner yesterday, the speakers animadverted upon Mr. Chamberlain's recent pronouncements on the subject of preferential trade.

Lord Rosebery said he believed that Mr. Chamberlain was seeking to promote the unity of the Empire but had insufficiently thought out his plan for the attainment of that end. He (Lord Rosebery) did not believe that the policy foreshadowed by the Colonial Secretary, if carried out, would tend to cement the Empire and, if it was not carried out, the raising of the question in the manner in which it had been raised would do irreparable damage. As far as he understood the Government proposals he could conceive nothing so detrimental to the Empire's union and prosperity. There were many difficulties to overcome—difficulties that were due to distance and to mutual jealousies. He trembled to think of the effect which Mr. Chamberlain's policy would have on the Empire's delicate and world-wide organisation. An Imperial Zollverein would imply discriminating tariffs on the part of the motherland, in order to meet the difficulty arising from varying distances at which the competing colonies were placed.

Mr. H. H. Asquith strongly supported a policy of free trade for Great Britain. The fiscal inquiry proposed by the Government was, he said, apparently intended for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Balfour the Premier, who, alone among his colleagues had unsettled convictions and an open mind on the subject.

STATEMENT BY SIR EDMUND BARTON.

Sydney, June 14th.—Sir Edmund Barton thinks that an important development in connection with the proposals of British Government in relation to a preferential tariff may be expected at any moment. He thought it more than likely that the British Government would go to the country, and ask the endorsement of its scheme. From his knowledge of Imperial politics, he did not expect any withdrawals from the British Cabinet. He thought that public opinion was behind the Government. Mr. Chamberlain was a astute and farseeing, and a good judge of the trend of public opinion which was favourable to any proposals to help the British to make and maintain commercial interests between the centre and the outposts of the Empire.

SIR HARRY RAWSON'S CABLE MESSAGE.

Sir Harry Rawson's despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, mentioned in the Press cable messages on Saturday, is as follows :—"My Government, recognising that preferential trade will be directly advantageous to Australia, by securing her a market for her natural products, and believing that this policy is in the highest degree conducive to the welfare and solidarity of the Empire and the union of the British speaking people, strongly supports your proposal to investigate the practicability of such preference. Also, realising that what is Canada's turn to-day may be Australia's to-morrow, they express great satisfaction at the declaration by the British Government that every self-governing colony shall be secured the free exercise of its right to enter into closer trade relations with the mother country." Sir John Sse states this was a resolution unanimously adopted by the Cabinet, and that the Governor simply acted as the mouthpiece of the Government in transmitting it to the Imperial authorities.

THE SERVIAN ASSASSINATIONS.

DETAILS OF THE STRUGGLE.

Latest accounts of the assassination state that when Colonel Naumovi was shot by the King, the Queen appealed to Colonel Mischits for mercy. Colonel Mischits replied : "Let the King abdicate, and free Servia of your miserable presence." At this stage Colonel Maschin, having just murdered Captain Lungevitz, after a heroic resistance against heavy odds, entered the Royal bedroom. The King then told the Queen to flee, but both were overtaken on the roof of the palace.

The King bravely faced his assailant, and tried to protect the Queen. Major Lazarovitch, a disgraced officer, shot his Majesty in the face. The King fell, and was trying to rise and speak when he was shot again, the second shot proving fatal. At the same time the Queen was shot by the soldiers. She fell across the body of her husband, afterwards receiving a bayonet-wound in the neck.

The bodies having been rolled in sheets were lowered to the court-yard of the Palace, and placed, in a waggon, pending their removal to the chapel. The daughter of M. Todorovic, the Minister of the Interior, was murdered while shielding her father. The report of the murder of the Queen's sister has not been confirmed.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, who was proclaimed King, declares that he did not participate in the plot, which he regards as a detestable crime.

The mother of King Alexander, Queen Nathalie who is in Paris, was overwhelmed with grief on hearing of the assassination.

ARRESTED EX-MINISTERS RELEASED.

London, June 13th.—Several members of the late Servian Ministry, who were arrested during the past week, have been released.

M. Avakumovi s, the new Premier, informed an interviewer yesterday, that the present provisional Cabinet would resign as soon as the new King was elected. Peace, he added, now prevailed in Servia, and he believed that peace would continue.

Colonel Naumovich, who was shot by King Alexander when he interviewed his late Majesty and asked him to abdicate, is officially described as having died on the field of honour for the fatherland. Colonel Michitc, who was one of the disaffected officers who entered the Palace with Colonel Naumovich, declares that the conspirators' work will prove of tremendous service to the fatherland.

A MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Dr. Von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, made reference yesterday in the Reichsrath, to the Servian revolution. However sad the tragic events recently enacted at Belgrade may be, every Servian Government would, he said, meet with general sympathy from Austria provided it shaped its policy in accordance with the peaceful disposition of Europe.

One hundred and fifty officers were immediately concerned in the conspiracy to assassinate the King and Queen of Servia. It is stated, however, that these represented a far wider movement, which included many leading persons of all political parties and that a Provisional Government was secretly constituted some time ago. The army, it is understood, won its victory mainly by the support it received from the Radical Party.

A REPUBLIC FAVOURED IN SOME QUARTERS.

It is generally expected at Belgrade that the army's nominee will be elected to the throne, but there are many civilians who favour the establishment of a republican constitution. Others, again, are disposed to invite Prince Mirko of Montenegro to accept the vacant throne.

PRINCE PETER INTERVIEWED.

Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, the army's nominee to the Servian throne, being interviewed regarding the situation, deplored the fact that the army had resorted to violence. King Alexander's abdication would have sufficed. If he himself were called to the throne he would be inspired by Switzerland's admirable institutions in favour of the absolute liberty of the Press. Continuing, Prince Peter observed: "I hope to see Servia prosper under the Constitution of 1889. It is not true that I am systematically hostile to Austria, though it is possible I have a special sympathy with Russia, inasmuch as I have sent my son there, hoping he will take service in the Russian Army."

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE OF TRUST'S ENGINEER.

SYSTEM OF INSPECTION.

The inquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sitaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust. Mr. H. V. R. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, were also present.

MR. EBRAHIM AHMEDI.

Mr. Ebrahim Ahmedi, lately Acting Engineer of the City of Bombay Improvement, was recalled and further examined.

Questioned by Mr. Cardale, the witness said: It was not possible for him to exercise the powers given in the 11th clause of the agreement in a building occupied by tenants, having regard to the fact that the whole building might have to be pulled down. The building was occupied by tenants when the dimensions were first brought to his notice on the 3rd March. Apart from the question of tenants clause 11 spoke of the corrections of deviations. It would therefore hardly contemplate pulling down a large building and putting it up again, involving large expenditure and employment of a large number of workmen on the premises. Witness reported the deviations to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust on the 7th April, and received his instructions on the 24th idem. Large portion of the time between these two dates was occupied by the Easter Holidays, when the offices of the Trust were closed. The matter was referred to the Trust's solicitors on the 23rd April and the latter had not formulated their advice before the 31st May. Besides the deviations in block D, there were other breaches of the covenant by Mr. Sitaram Luxmon, which were not remedied. Considerable time was taken up in making necessary inquiries to ascertain exactly what the various breaches were. Between the 23rd April and the day of the collapse witness' department was actively engaged in collecting information required by the Trust solicitors. So far as witness was aware there was no delay in disposing of the matter. On the last occasion witness had said that it would have been the duty of the Trust's Inspector to inspect the timber and other materials. Witness wished to explain what he meant by "inspection of materials" when he said that. There was a difference between the inspection exercised by the Inspectors of the Trust, when a building was built by a lessee and by the Trust itself. In the case of the Trust constructing its own building, the Inspector was bound to examine every piece of timber and other building materials, before they were put up; but in the case of lessees he only examined during his periodical visits such materials and timber as might be in their place as far as he could see.

By the jury: It was the duty of the Inspector to see if the dimensions of the timber were in accordance with the sanctioned plans. The Trust were aware that unsanctioned rooms were being built and occupied. The Trust objected to a liquor shop being opened on the ground floor of the building. Instead of a liquor shop, if an ordinary shop had been opened the Trust would still have objected to it, because the lessee could not let out any part of the building unless the Trust's engineer gave a certificate of completion. Unless the Engineer granted such a certificate, the lease was not given to the lessee. After permitting the first and second floors to run up in the building, witness seriously contemplated pulling down such parts of it as were necessary. Mr. Sitaram was first warned on the 3rd March last that he was proceeding with the work of building at his own risk. It was not obligatory on the part of the Trust to give the builder warning at any time he made a deviation. The obligation that lay on the Trust was that at the completion of the building the lessee was bound only when the lessee had built the building according to the sanctioned plans. Subsequently the warning was given to the lessee in order to save him the trouble than might arise afterwards.

Then why did you not save his trouble earlier?—I warned him as soon as I became aware of deviations. I was responsible, as Engineer of the Trust for the Sitaram Building, from the 28th December 1902 to 6th of June, 1903. The reason why deviations were not reported earlier was that several rapid changes had taken place in the offices of the Engineer's Inspector, just before Mr. Simon was appointed. I agree with Mr. Salmon when he said that it was not necessary to inspect the materials of the building when there were material deviations from the sanctioned plans and when he found that it was being constructed on unauthorised lines. Witness did the only thing he could.

Then under the present rule it is quite possible for a house builder to defy, both the Municipality and the Improvement Trust?—I cannot say about the Municipality. But as far as the Trust is concerned, if a builder chooses to defy he could do so for a certain period of time.

The attention of the witness was drawn by Mr. Nicholson to clause 4 of the agreement which laid down that the foundations of every building must be inspected and passed by the Trust's Engineer before any filling in was begun and that the builder must give a notice of seven days to the Trust before filling in the foundations. Witness said he did not know whether such notice was given to the Trust. It would be the duty of the Inspector and the Engineer to find out what the dimensions of the foundations were. If that had been done the deviations would have been ascertained at once. At that time further work could have been stopped until the deviations were corrected, that was to say that a notice might have been given but the lessee could defy the Trust. Under clause 11 it could not have been easy for the Trust to enter and remedy the deviations because it was extensive. It could have been remedied and the expenses would not have been great at that time.

By Mr. Cardale: He had no information about the foundations.

Coroner: Is it a common thing that plans are deviated from after the sanctions are obtained?—I cannot say that it is a common thing. But I have known it done in several instances for plans to be deviated from and the deviations subsequently sanctioned by the Trust. These deviations were small ones.

By Mr. Nicholson: In many cases he had known deviations to be corrected by the lessees at the order of the Trust and in one case he remembered servants quarters being ordered to be altered. He did not know if they were altered. When the foundations of block D. were laid witness was not in charge of that office. He had given completion certificates for blocks A., B., C., and E. of the Sitaram Building. Before giving these certificates he had satisfied himself that the girders used were sufficiently strong, because those blocks were under the supervision of his office during construction and because no report was made to him that the girders were insufficient. Witness did not inspect them himself. For the same reason he had no doubt that all materials used were in accordance with the specification in the agreement. With regard to blocks A., B., C., and E, the dimensions of the beams shown in the original plans were 9 inches by 12. Judah Shallom, the mistry, said the dimensions of the beams of the first storey were 14 inches by 8 and on the second and third storeys 13 inches by 7. This was not reported to witness, and it was not necessary to do so, as this was a matter for the discretion of the Engineer for the time being when the blocks were constructed. When the Inspector reported that a building was completed and a certificate was necessary, witness took it that he (the Inspector) had seen that the requirements of the lease had been carried out. Witness thought it was necessary to require Inspectors to report that all conditions had been carried out before completion certificates were granted. Mr. Bryant was the Engineer at the time that smaller beams were used on the upper floors of blocks C than those used on the lower floors. In the plans submitted to the Trust the beams on all floors were shown to be of the same dimensions. Witness thought he sufficiently performed his duty in taking it for granted when he signed the completion certificates that the Engineer who had been in charge when the beams were put in had seen that beams of sufficient strength had been used on all floors of blocks A., B., C., and E. If block D. had been completed with the deviations and an application made for a completion certificate, it could not have been granted unless plans showing the building as actually constructed, had been sanctioned by the Trust. In that case the Trust would have seen that the building as actually constructed corresponded with the sanctioned revised plans, before granting a completion certificate. It would also rest with the discretion of the Engineer to see that the dimensions of the beams were sufficient, if such dimensions were not mentioned in the plans.

The evidence of Mr. Ahmedi was concluded and the inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

Bombardier Lionel Hayden, of the 76th Company, R. G. A., who was one of the persons injured by the collapse of the Sitaram Building, is reported to be in a hopeless condition in the St. George's Hospital.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

FRENCH ART IN LONDON.

GERMAN OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

THE STAGE SOCIETY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The French Gallery, Pall Mall, contains a better and more various collection of the work of Professor Adolf Menzel than has been seen in London for nearly twenty years. Of the paintings the one to which is paid greatest honour can hardly be held to be the best. It is a "Market Day, Verona," peopled by many scores of figures doing—in a word everything. It does not interest us surely in these days to follow the occupations of groups—of there buying and selling, of these driving a donkey, of these (an Englishman among them with visible teeth, with red whiskers and a sun-helmet) driving away a lively boy, of this man breaking stones, and this flying a toy kite. Mr. Frith did this kind of thing with less art and much less energy in "The Railway station," in which everything happens and in "The Derby Day," in which everything happens also. Persons and groups are busy, and there is a false air of life, something ingenious but less than dramatic. In Herr Menzel's work there is very great skill, with the animation of a draughtsman who has mastered his business. But there is no beauty of tone or colour, of the hour, the sky, the buildings of Verona, or sun and shadow; the place and the people are without charm, whereas in Verona itself all is charm. It is not too much to say that not one passage of this many coloured and stirring scene is really interesting. But another oil-painting—one dated 1856—has the technical beauty which the first lacks. This is "A Performance at the Gymnase, Paris;" a stage armchair delicately shone upon by the stagelights has more real beauty of paint than the Veronese sky and the Verona wall; and another beautiful passage in the theatre picture is the group of commonplace cupid or "putti" round the framework of a box. The figures, too, are well put in, and altogether the work is vivid and fine. Professor Menzel's pencil and chalk drawings have a couple of essays and intelligences that hardly merit the great name of style. They are thorough, sure and solid, and in spirit observant, if somewhat stolidly so. But a pencil of freer genius would have drawn these heads, hand, and figures somewhat less impartially, let us say.

Take, for example, such a study as that of "A Woman Driving." It is very good and very true, and well drawn; but the draughtsmen has cared as much for the lights on the woman's kid glove as for the knuckles within. Nevertheless, there is not one of these drawings that is not done by an artist; and if they are somewhat too impartial they have the quality of that defect, inasmuch as they are versatile; the work of a man who draws everything, in every country of his travels. They are, moreover, the drawings of a man who has mastered his material; for there are several careful studies that show all a pencil can do in rendering surface and texture, and attempt nothing more. The "Portrait of Dr. Publmann" is a very good water-colour study; and let us add to the paintings worthy of all praise the "Study of a Hebrew," more really impulsive than the rest. The works of other artists in the same gallery number several Corots not of the first order, though the whole horizon of "L'Etang" is exquisite, and the tops of trees with a passage of sky in "Near Ville d'Avray" have sweetness and colour. Perhaps the most interesting picture is a rosy Monticelli, a good example of the painter's prettier, and more popular manner. The company of softly scarlet figures in this "Fete Champetre" are more commonplace, more obviously gay, and much less strange than other groups we know; this picture is altogether less noble than a Monticelli of the best type, but dealers and buyers no doubt rejoice in the little lady in a swing. So do we, indeed, does Monticelli flatter us with a little distinct lady in a swing! Interesting, also, is M. Fantin Latour's group of women "La Toilette," even though paradoxically, it is dull. At least it is dull from any degree of distance. Looked at too near, the beauty of the work—a too general and scattered beauty of paint—can be discerned; but undoubtedly it is rather dingy and rather poor in tone. M. Fantin Latour has shown us elsewhere how beautiful tone can be, even in these times. One of the small Constables, Mill at Dedham has a good colour. Both the Baboons are fine, and in the Meissonier, "A Noble Venetian," there are the usual qualities of the best, perhaps, in the hands, painted with a rich little brush.

A very fine performance indeed was secured of "Die Meistersinger," at Covent Garden, and the principal and finest feature was undoubtedly Herr Van Rooy's interpretation of Hans Sachs. It would be difficult to imagine anything more beautifully dignified or more finely sung than this impersonation of one of Wagner's most impressive and most poetical creations. In the two great monologues of the second and third acts, strong as he was, he was at the same time intensely moving and pathetic in that finest of senses when sheer force and virility are edged with essential sadness. We were very much impressed also by Herr Gleiss's Beckmesser, of which he made a much more massively constructed caracter than is usual among the well-known exponents of this part: yet he was by no means lacking in humour, and he sang the absurdly characteristic music with singular significance and attention to every shadow of its meaning. Herr Knote's Walther, though perhaps not ideally heroic in appearance was excellently sung, and very well acted; his resonant and true tenor voice though perhaps lacking in some of the deeper qualities of poetry, was easily adequate to all the demands of the part. Frau Fuge Gleiss's Eva was not light enough or various enough; it was perhaps a trifle too solid and matter-of-fact, and, like Herr Knote's Walther, distinctly wanting in poetry. Herr Reiss's David was an exceedingly humorous creation; he sang admirably, and his acting was in its way beyond all cavil. Frau Hertzer Deppe's Magdalene was extremely good, and it may well be imagined how admirably, with such a combination of principals the quintet of the third act was sung. The chorus again deserve much praise; in that most difficult finale of the second act they sang and acted with great vivacity and intelligence. Herr Lohse conducted spiritedly and for the most part effectively. All the scenic arrangements were managed without a hitch; and we may in a word sum up the matter by recording this to have been quite the best performance of "Die Meistersinger" that we have ever heard at Covent Garden. It should be added that Herrr Blass and Herr Levandowski sang extremely well, and the minor characters were all adequately filled.

At the Imperial Theatre, the Stage Society concluded its work for the season by presenting a triple bill. First came Mr. Ian Robertson's "The Golden Rose; or, The Scarlet Woman," described, we know not why, as a bas relief. It is a pretentious little piece of the morality order, and shows some mastery of Maeterlinck's earlier methods, but little or not ing the underlying poetic inspiration that made those methods palatable. The double title shows weakness. There is, truly, a golden rose, corroded in spots by the acid of the flesh. And there is likewise, a lady in scarlet to whom the rose belongs. One feels that Mr. Robertson should know which of the two he is really writing about. The charm of such pieces lies in their simplicity, their single-mindedness, and the title should denote the point of view taken by the author and to be taken by the audience. To employ two titles is to avoid naming the subject by striking an inventory of the contents. Other contents are the house with the closed shutters, the dark room full of the tortured spirits of the harlot woman's victims, and a babe, at first taken to be a spirit, too, since it has been killed scores of times without effect, but ultimately carried about in a shawl. Now, any one of these has just as much claim on the title as the golden rose has. And there are many other contents of lesser note yet deserving of mention in an inventory. The story may be told in two ways. A youth, while going to the funeral of his beloved friend and master, is tempted by a woman, whose blandishments are like to prevail when he discerns

in her babe a resemblance to his dead friend. Thus the woman learns of the death of the man she has loved, and dies of the knowledge, having first entrusted to the youth the care of her babe. That is the pedestrian, common-sense version of the story, the version, too, which would be likely first to occur to one. And it looks to us as if that was the form in which the fable originally revealed itself, and that a not wholly successful attempt has afterwards been made to spiritualise that version, and to raise it to the power of infinity. This would account for the difficulty about the baby. However that may be, the lady wears scarlet robes of no very serviceable cut, and is enthroned outside a house from which the light of day is carefully excluded and beneath a red lamp makes much of her golden hair. An inventor and two young artists pass her by. It seems that her luck is clean out, when along comes a student. Him she detains, fascinates, and lures on to kiss her hand with tumultuous results to himself. Fortunately, he happens to peep through the casement, and sees in the room to which she would have him repair a crowd of desperate ghosts. Among the spectres of the men she has ruined is that of a babe. She says the babe is Love, which she has often killed, but is always coming to life again. He detects the resemblance of the babe to his dead friend. And the story concludes as we have indicated.

The piece seems to us to lack imagination. Ideas it has in plenty, but that is another matter. A thousand little ideas will not make up for the want of one great imagining that shall inform the whole. And the little ideas it has are mostly rather commonplace and obvious, just such as might occur to and please any person of pretty taste but no real poetic sense. Still, to the majority of mankind poetry means little more than talking nicely about things,—nicely and in any unbusinesslike way that usage has made it easy to understand. And by far the greater part of the audience listened to Mr. Robertson's work with rapt attention, and applauded very loudly at the finish. The second piece, Mr. S. M. Fox's "The Waters of Bitterness," has a natural and novel idea. It contains but two characters of importance. Arturo is consumptive, whose days are numbered and whose nights are sleepless. He is naturally in an overwrought condition. So is Miss Marsden, who is staying at the same hotel. She has known much trouble, and is getting on in years. She has almost given up hopes of a husband, though she thinks of little else. She has completed the wreck of her nerves with morphia, and is a nuisance to everybody and particularly to himself. Having tried hospital nursing for a living and broken down, she has been sent out to Amalfi, and in virtue of her training, and her yearning to be of importance to somebody, has settled on Arturo as a case, whom she irritates by her well-meant but ill-advised attentions. A parcel comes for him by post; he has long been anxiously expecting it. She divines that it contains a pistol with which he intends take his life. In a striking scene, she, by telling him of her own flirtings with death, induces him to hand the revolver over to her. She also blurts out her love. To this he does not at once respond. And she shoots herself with the charge that Arturo meant for himself. Miss Madge McIntosh acted very cleverly as Miss Marsden, never making her tragic and never comic, but always keeping her pitiable. Of the last item "The Admirable Bashville" it is not necessary to speak at any length. Having written, many years ago, a highly entertaining novel in "Cashel Byron's Profession," Mr. Bernard Shaw has now prepared a condensed version of the story in blank verse. The burlesque, at times frantically funny, at other times tiresome, was acted "on an Elizabethan stage, in the Elizabethan manner, more or less." The cast contained Miss Henrietta Watson, Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. Charles Quartermaine, Mr. J. Fairfax Scutar, Mr. William Pilling, and Miss Fanny Brough, all of whom acted extremely well. In the short part of a policeman, Mr. Aubrey Smith very cleverly made up as Mr. Bernard Shaw, and, speaking a very rich Irish brogue, caused much laughter, and was (in the course of the play, too!) made the recipient of a vote of thanks for his services to the Society.

We can recall but few modern comedies with so fresh and promising a root idea as Mr. Weedon Grossmith's new play, "The Cure." A girl imagines that her husband is giving way to drink, and takes upon herself to cure him." To this end she buys some patent "cure" powders, which she secretly mixes with the spirits in the stand. As a fact, her husband is very abstemious. He would take no harm from the whisky he drinks. But he takes much harm from the powders, which are strychnine. The worse he gets, the more powders does she use. His release comes in a natural and amusing manner. A friend, who is an expert drinker, happens to take some of the whisky and does not like it. To him it seems more like eighteen days old than eighteen years warranted, and not worth seventy shillings a dozen. He says as much at his club, and orders are cancelled in consequence. Whereupon the wine merchant sues him for slander. The friend takes some of the stuff and has it analyzed, with alarming results. The wife thoroughly frightened, owns up. Unfortunately, Mr. Grossmith is not contented with this single theme, and perplexes his action with several others of a much more hackneyed and mechanical nature. The wife is made to suspect her husband not only of intemperance which, since he comes of a hard-drinking family is natural in her and not unbecoming, but of being a notorious forger much wanted by the police, and, also, a man who has poisoned the water supply that he may drive people to buy his rival's waters. The two poisonings in the same play are ugly, and to render the wife's beliefs even farcically credible Mr. Grossmith has to invent coincidences wholesale. He does it very adroitly, but, after all, is it worth the doing?—his doing, at all events? Any hardened fabricator of commonplace farce might do it just as well. It is mere hackwork, and we would ask Mr. Grossmith to leave it to those who are fit for nothing else. There is another feature of the play that dwells in the memory. The scene is a house, at the back of which runs a new railway line. Every train that passes fills it with quakings, noise, and smoke. This he observed, is another touch of life as we know it. The Turnevilles would gladly get rid of their lease if the could. Salvation comes by insurance. A young man who gets hold of the notion that Turneville is the poisoner of wells, calls upon his fellow members of the Do Good Society to march on the house and destroy it, when they do by fire. Another good, if rather extravagant idea, but not assimilated by the main plot.

THE HOME OF WHITAKER WRIGHT.

THE Home of Mr. Whitaker Wright is Lea Park, near Godalming. After he bought it he made very great alterations in the grounds, and some accounts of these is given in the "Royal Magazine." Some four hundred men were engaged upon the work. "Why don't you put more energy into your work, my man?" he said one day to a giant navvy, who took things rather easily. "When I used to dig, I worked three times as hard as you do." The navvy turned slowly and looked his master in the eyes. "Maybe," he answered, "but you were digging for diamonds!" Mr. Wright gave a laugh and passed on. The hundreds of workmen, in the course of six or seven years' hard labour, utterly changed the face of Lea Park. It is estimated that Mr. Whitaker Wright must have spent upon the place full £1,250 000. The big lake, in front of the house, covering some fifty acres, was the greatest of all the works. There are three lakes in the park. There is a square lake at the top of the hill whence the water is carried by pipes to the bathing-like entering by a cascade some thirty feet high. From the bathing lake the water is carried to the big lake through a great dolphin's head carved from a solid block of marble weighing eighty tons. On the lawn, by the lake side, is to be seen a little erection sheltering the head of a spiral staircase. Descending the stairs one comes to a subway, 400ft. long, lighted by rows of electric lamps. The passage leads to a great chamber of glass thirty feet in light—a beautiful conservatory with a wondrous mosaic floor, settees and chairs, palms, and little tables. Outside the clear crystal glass is a curtain of green water, and goldfish come and press their noses against the glass. This submerged fairy-room with appendages cost fully £20,000. It was built, of course, with the utmost care—for if one of the square panes of three-inch glass should break the place would be filled with water within five minutes.—"The Westminster."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee presided at an adjourned sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions yesterday.

MORE CHARGES OF CHEATING.

Jarkidas Sitaram, who was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment on Saturday last, on conviction of cheating, pleaded guilty to three more charges of cheating Ibrahimbhoy Karimbhoy, Haji Ibrahim Haji Juma Kalia, and Rattanshaw Rustomjee in respect of certain property consisting of zinc, tin, and other articles. In reply to the Judge, the prisoner said he did not wish to be tried, he pleaded guilty to the charge, and left the case in his Lordship's hands. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of five years' rigorous imprisonment, the sentence to run concurrently with the previous sentence.

A CHILD MURDERED BY ITS MOTHER.

Baima, woman, was charged with murdering of her own newly-born female child on the 26th March last. It Dia avi, and secretly disposing of it by dropping it in a quarry-hole. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Navalkar, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Husein B. Tyebjee for the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, foreman.

Mr. E. A. Miller.	Mr. Ardaslr P. Nanavati.
Mr. John W. Hillier.	Mr. E. E. Coombs.
Mr. Harishanker P Patale	Mr. Osborne Marshall.
Mr. Abraham Ezra.	Mr Pallonjee D. Chowna.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case to the jury, said this was a very simple case, one of the unfortunate cases which occasionally occurred in Bombay. Accused was a widow who lived in a hut in Dasravi with two other women. On the 26th March she was found by the other woman crying early in the morning, and when asked the reason, she said she had given birth to a child and thrown it away. The evidence would show that there were signs of strangulation on the child.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

The Advocate-General, in summing up the case, said the question for the jury to decide was whether the child was accused's child. Should the jury come to the conclusion that the accused could not be held guilty of murder, then they would, on the evidence, find her guilty of the lesser offence of secreting the body of the child. If she did not conceal the body it should have been with her.

Mr. Husein B. Tyebji, in addressing the jury for the defence, said fortunately the evidence in the case was short and uncomplicated. The question was whether there was evidence to justify the jury in arriving at the conclusion that the accused had concealed or intended to conceal the birth of the child. Beyond the fact that the child was found in a gunny bag in a quarry hole there was nothing to show that accused had made any attempt to conceal it. She had never concealed the fact of her being with child, and when she found it born dead, she disposed of it in a quarry hole. The charge of secreting the birth was added by the prosecution in order to bring the accused under one offence or another. The abrasions or marks on the body of the child could be accounted for in various ways, one of which was that it was a case of unassisted labour, and another was that while being tied in the gunny bag it might have received the abrasions.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said it would be more convenient for him to deal first with the greater offence of murder, and then with the other charge of concealing the birth of a child. There could be no murder unless the child was born alive. The counsel for the defence said the burden of proving the child being born alive lay on the prosecution. There was no evidence to show that it was born alive, none of the women living with the accused in the hut heard it cry. In the absence of such evidence, it would be rather dangerous to assume the child was born alive. But it was for the jury to determine the point. After reading Dr. Powell's evidence, his Lordship remarked there was no direct evidence of strangulation. Dr. Powell had said the child must have born alive, and died by strangulation. If the jury had reasonable doubt on these points, they should find the accused not guilty of murder. His Lordship then summed up the case on the second charge of concealing the birth. He said the learned counsel for the defence had contended the accused never attempted to conceal her condition. But he might remind the jury that not concealing her condition was one thing, and concealing a birth was another thing.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty of murder, but declared her guilty of concealing the birth of her child.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said the jury had taken a very merciful view of the case. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.

Yacoob Kadar was tried before a common jury on charges of kidnapping and wrongfully concealing a girl named Fatma. Mr. Kemp, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. In opening the case, counsel said the offences were alleged to have been committed in January last. Fatma's age was 12 or 13 years. She lived with her mother-in-law Aishabi in a house in Sadar Bazar, Poona. Accused's mother-in-law lived in an opposite house, and accused who came there was on visiting terms in Aishabi's house. The evidence showed it was one Karim who met Fatma; he took her to accused's house in Poona. Accused and Fatma lived for a few days in Poona, then they came down to Bombay, and stayed in the house of Fatma's sister-in-law, and in other places.

Some witnesses were examined and the Sessions were adjourned till this morning.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

THE comparison of the plague returns for the past seven years is ghastly reading. As each successive year passes by, the total mortality is ever mounting up, and from 2,086 in 1896 to a death roll of 184,752 in 1902 is an awful story. It is time that Government and the Corporation took immediate action and benefit by past experience and failures. It is now no longer of the least service to talk and debate, and appoint committees, to receive reports, and to refer them back. Immediate action is called for. Great and elaborate schemes involve time, consideration, and delay whilst the dread scourge is stalking onwards. We have seen the urgent necessity for the prompt clearing out of the congested quarters. We need not wait for an elaborate scheme to be formulated. A commencement could be made at once by the construction of cheap huts which would give the labouring classes sufficient shelter from the sun and the rain and would enable them to live under the conditions obtainable in their village homes and at a nominal rental. Hundreds of them could be erected in a few days; and the migration might commence at once.

To the north of the Island there is ample ground for such an experiment, at spots adjacent to the course of both lines of railway; here small native villages may be created by an aggregation of any form of hut; no elaborate conservancy system would be required as most of the inhabitants would be mill hands and the sanitary accommodation at the several mills would then, as now, be principally utilized. Water-companies supply would of course be available, whilst the railway should arrange cheap trains for the workpeople. No minor difficulties, or hesitation, or difference of opinion must be permitted to delay this vital question. We have to consider the awful death roll of 184 752, from plague in one year, in Bombay alone. In low-lying districts the ground will have to be reclaimed. To take the people as quickly as possible out of the plague-stricken slums, into the open country, into fresh air and sunshine, is to strike a death-blow at the foul demon of plague which has now taken up undisputed possession of the slums of Mandvie, Oomeredy, and Kamatipura. It is not a time to hesitate and talk about the expense. Government must deal with this question in no niggardly spirit; the argument of 184,000 lives a year cannot be ignored. Yet the money expended need not be altogether un-remunerative; some rent may be paid, and it is certain that a considerable saving would be effected in the reduction of the cost of disinfection and inspecting the present pucca-built houses which in point of their insanitary surroundings and filthy conditions would soon be avoided by the occupants of the open air huts and cottages such as we propose should be immediately provided. Camping the population out during the cold weather, and then again herding them together in houses already infected, is a hardship and a measure of doubtful utility except for the time being. An experiment in the direction we have indicated may be made, say for two years, during which period the Health Department can have undisturbed posession of the empty houses and their insanitary surroundings for purposes of improvement, while the Improvement Trust will have time to complete their more elaborate scheme of housing the poor.—"Indian Municipal Journal."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HONOURS LIST.

REFERRING to the Honours List, the "Voice of India" seems to be more satisfied with the titles conferred than many of its contemporaries:—The Honours List in connection with the historic Delhi Durbar is a compact and at the same time, a comprehensive one. It contains not a single name unworthy of recognition. There are omissions, as usual, but these only emphasise the difficulty of selection. As to the absence of Native names, the explanation may be that several Chiefs were honoured about the time the Durbar was held.

The "Rast Goftar states: The Honours List, issued by the Government to commemorate the day, is a short one—perhaps, shorter than any we have had in recent years. It is the Durbar Honour List, strictly speaking; and the public will rejoice to find many of those prominently connected with the great tamasha rewarded for their hard and assiduous labours of many months and weeks. There are a few names more which one would have liked to see appear in the list; but perhaps, after the profuse distribution of the Proclamation Day, Government did not feel themselves to be in a position to bestow distinctions on more, though there were some very eligible names they would have liked to see decorated.

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The "Rast Goftar," reviewing the report of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the past year, agrees with its chairman that it is of a re-assuring character. Our contemporary adds:—The Bombay Mill industry had during 1902 "a smooth-sailing," if not a prosperous one, "having been hampered in no way by political or natural causes." There was no increase in spindles credited to the twelve months under review, but the total number of looms in all India showed an increase of 1404 or about 3 per cent. An increased consumption of cotton is also to be recorded, altogether 4,14,000 more bales being taken up over the country, Bombay's own share of it being so large as 2,91,000 bales. Reviewing the position of the Mill Industry in India during the last ten years we find that, on the whole, in spite of all the natural and artificial difficulties against which it has had to contend during the period, there has been a substantial increase in the number of mills both in Bombay and over the country.

The "Gujarati" discourses:—The annual report of the Millowners' Association and the proceedings at its annual meeting on Wednesday last form interesting reading. It appears from the report as well as from the speech of Mr. Vithaldas Damodardas that some of the troubles of millowners are due to want of technical knowledge on the part of government and the Customs Administration. Though both of them have listened to the voice of reason after proper representations, much of the pres nt inconvenience and trouble would be saved, if government had an Advisory Board of experts and if officers in positions requiring special knowledge and experience were not transferred from time to time. There is another point in the report which we had commented on last year. The Association annually preached a sermon on the necessity of finding out fresh markets but without taking any practical action of a serious character. We are glad to learn that the Committee that had been specially appointed for the purpose have obtained many samples of goods which find a market in various parts of the world from their respective Consular Authorities, and certain millowners have already profited by the information so collected. The Committee has still further work before it and we hope further efforts in the desired direction will not be discontinued.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The "Indu Prakash" referring to the last report on the police administration in Bombay, says: —We heartily congratulate Mr. Gell, the Police Commissioner of Bombay upon the most satisfactory report on the working of the Police force under his charge during the last twelve months. Mr. Gell has introduced many important reforms which will bear fruit in time to come. From the report it is seen that the number of crimes has been much diminished and it reflects no small credit on the efficiency of the Bombay Police. The special feature of the last year's work of the police was the detection and conviction of will-forgers in the town. Mr. Gell deserves to be thanked for bringing the members of the golden gang to book. Mr. Gell is an energetic and capable police officer thoroughly conversant with the tactics of the criminal classes and he it said to his credit that much rascality has been suppressed. The police have been serviceable to the public in many ways but their services are more valuable in the detection of offences that need special aptitude of the detective branch.

THE MILLOWNERS AND THE NURSING FUND.

The "Rast Goftar" considers it gratifying to note:—That, on the motion of Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Millowners' Association of Bombay have resolved to make a grant of Rs. 500 towards Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital All Saints' Nursing Fund. Mr. Wadia's speech must have convinced them how little the Bombay millowners are doing for their hands in this respect. It was pointed out to them that, at the lowest calculation, ten per cent. of the patients who are admitted into the Hospital are mill hands, not counting those belonging to their families. There are no doubt some mills which have provided dispensaries for treating the hands employed by them; but such mills are ex remily few.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The 'Gujarati' commenting on the report of a committee of the Corporation on the causes of the high infant mortality in this city and the measures and remedies for reducing the same, states: The report is somewhat of an academic character and the Corporation have after an academic discussion of the subject duly recorded it. Two of the causes of the high rate of infant mortal ty are stated by the Committee to be the return to duty of female labourers in mills and factories within a short period of confinement and the evil influences of insanitary and overcrowded quarters. The first cause can only be removed with the diminution of poverty of the people. The second is amenable to treatment, if millowners and the City Improvement Board are able to provide model residential quarters. The Board could have made a substantial move in this direction by this time if their destructive zeal had not outrun their constructive capacity. Impure and adulterated supply of milk is another disturbing factor which has contributed to swell infant mortality. This question is being considered by another Committee. After all the solution of the question of infant mortality depends upon the diffusion of education, sanitary and otherwise and upon the improvement of the material condition of the population at large.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS OUTSIDE INDIA.

The prolonged employment of India troops outside India, says the "Voice of India," is unfortunate from several points of view. Financially there may be no cause for complaint, for the Government of the United Kingdom pays the troops while engaged in service abroad and relieves the Indian exchequer of any additional burden that may be thrown upon it in consequence of the injuries sustained by the soldier in war. But in other respects, too frequent employment of Native troops outside India cannot be very popular with them, and is liable to be misunderstood; and, secondly, such employment will be devoid of happy moral results if the British arms do not meet with almost invariable success, and the military prestige does not grow with every war. Even British soldiers would be disheartened by the alternation of goods and bad luck such as has attended upon the Somaliland campaign. Native troops would be much less impressed with the glories of that campaign. What is worth doing is worth doing well and vigorously, especially in military matters. General Egerton is expected to infuse more vigour into the campaign.

For a long time the cycle and motor trades have been perturbed by the fear of a shortage of india-rubber for tyre-makers. In the Para district the natives have been responsible for an awful waste by tapping the trees and then leaving them to bleed to death. But the area of the world's surface in which the ficus whence rubber is extracted will grow is not so limited that the supply is incapable of replenishment, and, indeed, of great increase. The ficus is not the only vegetable source of rubber, but it is the best. However, in view of the high price, of rubber, the trade has been looking around for fresh sources of the material or for suitable substitutes. At this juncture a rubber-producing herb is reported to have been discovered in the French Congo, writes the "Westminster," it was found by a French botanist growing exclusively in sandy places. Unlike other rubber obtained from plants, trees, or vines, the rubber in this case grows under ground. It is extracted from the roots. The herb is Landolphia thallonii. Specimens of the plant have been found to, in Lower Guinea and the Lower Congo. It is also thought that it thrives in Northern Nigeria. The rubber from this herb is said to be excellent quality. One needs to know something more of the life history of the herb and the quantity of the yield before definitely expressing an opinion as to whether it is likely to be of much service, but experts are inclined to think favourably of it.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE weather during this week, says our Nagpur correspondent, has been cloudy with a few good showers which have greatly reduced the temperature. Nature is now decked out in her green garb, and sowing operations in many parts are in full swing. But the public health is somewhat affected by a big increase of colds and coughs, which are the inevitable companions of the wet weather.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Peter's Church, Sangor, on Tuesday afternoon, 15th June, when Mr George Cheeseman of the Supply and Transport Corps, Benares, was married to Miss Maud Ethel De Ravera, eldest daughter of Assistant Surgeon R. J. De Ravera, I.S.M.D. The church was decorated with ferns and grasses, and arches of leaves and white flowers were erected along the aisle. The bride arrived at the church at 5 o'clock with her father, who gave her away. The service was choral. The bride's gown was of white surah silk, the bodice was prettily trimmed with silk lace, chiffon, and orange blossoms, and the skirt had a deep flounce of chiffon caught up at intervals with ribbon lovers' knots and orange blossoms. A tulle veil fell over a chaplet of orange blossoms and the bride carried a lovely bouquet of white flowers and myrtle. The court train from the shoulders was of silk, trimmed at the hem with accordion pleated chiffon frills, and was carried by two little flower girls, Miss Eva De Ravera (sister of the bride) and Miss Ethel Glackan, the daughter of the Postmaster of Saugor. They looked charming in frocks of white muslin and valenciennes lace; they wore wreaths of forget-me-nots. The bride was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Ivy De Ravera (the bride's sister) and Miss Vida Vial. The bridesmaid's dresses were extremely pretty and becoming. They were made of fine white muslin and lace, with belts of blue satin ribbon with smartly tied bows at the side. The picturesque hats of white straw were trimmed with white chiffon, satin ribbon, and flowers and suited the youthful wearers well. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Frederick Jennings as best man. The Rev. Walrond L. Clarke performed the ceremony after which the happy couple were driven in a carriage and pair, the horses being decorated with white rosettes and streamers. A reception was held by Mrs. De Ravera at her residence where there was a large gathering. Among the guests were Lt.-Col. Barton, I.M.S., and Capt. Brown, R.A.M.C. The cake which was supplied by Messrs. Uglenio and Co., Lucknow, was very pretty and proved to be very rich and most delicious. Photographs were taken of the wedding party and also of the cake. The newly married couple subsequently left for Benares. The bride's travelling dress was of flowered muslin and she wore a smart hat.

The residents of the locality known as the Nyabasti were startled on Tuesday morning, the 23rd instant, at the receipt of the news of the discovery of the corpse of a well built young native Christian in a highly decomposed state on the surface of the well, from which the bulk of the residents get their water supply. He had been missing from Saturday evening, the 20th idem, and had not been heard of or seen by anybody until his remains were discovered floating in the well. The body was conveyed to the Mayo Hospital for examination, but no one could say whether he was murdered or had committed suicide. His remains were interred in the Tekli cemetery on Wednesday evening, the 24th.

Mr. A. B. Napier, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur, convened a meeting in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, 17th June, and gave an address in Hindustani—the eloquence of which cannot be questioned—to a large gathering of Mahomedans. The hall apportioned for this purpose was crammed to suffocation, Mr. Napier was grieved to an eminent degree at seeing the deplorable condition of the Mahomedans at present in the Central Provinces and consequently summoned them all on this occasion to advise them to rise from their lethargy an inference from which they have sunk and to equip themselves with all the necessary accoutrements to overtake and out-distance other communities which have left them far behind in the race of competition. He instructed them to turn their eyes towards trade and to take an interest in cultivation, agriculture, manufactures, weaving, and mercantile business which they sadly lack nowadays, and to shake off once for all their horrid contempt for the profession which has plunged them into their present misery. He promised to obtain a weaving machine for the people should they show any inclination to utilize their time and to earn their bread by cheap, speedy and sure method. If the people take it in their heads to go by his recommendation he added, he is quite certain it will result in a reaction in their history and they will soon recover the glory and prosperity which they have now lost, but which they were once the undisputed monopoly of their forefathers, though attained by some other means.

He brought his speech to a close by recommending the Mahomedan pilgrims who visit annually the sacred shrines at Mecca and Medina, to undertake their pilgrimage under the protection of the British Government, which has made provision to take them to these places and to bring them back again safely. He then ended his speech and resumed his seat in the midst of thundering applause. Vote of thanks were proposed and seconded by two Mahomedan gentlemen, to the worthy speaker, for his able address. The whole body of people littered with intense admiration and great pleasure to the Persian verses which the speaker quoted in the course of his speech.

We had a very copious shower of rain on Sunday night, and from 12 o'clock to 4 a.m. on Monday it rained to the complete satisfaction of all. The rains are timely and the cultivators are contented. Everything around and about us looks green and fresh. Rev. Father Espel of the R. C. Mission and the Principal of the St. Francis de Sales College has been tacked of as the future Bishop of the R.C.M.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command

Poona, 26th June.

The following appointment have been made:—3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—Lieut W H Anderson, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be officiating Squadron Officer dated 12th June; 1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut A C Ross Royal Field Artillery a candidate for the Indian Army to be officiating Squadron Officer date 3rd May; 29th Baluch Infantry—Lieut-Col C Yate 2nd in Command, to be Commandant vice Lieut Col A L Sinclair D S O vacated on 7th March and Major G S Broome 2nd Double Company Commander to be 2nd in Command vice Lieut Col A G Yate appointed as Commandant and to remain seconded while on the Staff as Deputy Asst Adjt-Genl Aden Dist.

Lieut J G Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers to be unpaid Attache at Bombay Command Head Quarters vice Capt C S Stacy appointed on special duty in connection with the compilation of register of immovable property of the residents in Poona Cantonment dated 15th June 4th Bombay Rifles—2nd Lieut T H Grant 30th officiating Squadron Officer 2nd Bombay Lancers to be Double Company Officer dated 19th June and Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt T Bigsam is appointed Officer Commanding Station Hospital Purandhar,

Capt B T Pell Royal West Surrey Regt performed the duties of Aide de Camp to Major Genl Sir A Gaselee G C I E K C B Commanding Quetta Dist from 11th Nov to 30th April

The undermentioned officers have qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut A M Stapylton 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regt; 2nd Lieut F W A Wells 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regt (Attached 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regt); 2nd Lieutenant D G M Dundas Lancashire Fusiliers (Attached 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regt; 2nd Lieut G Lee 1st Battalion The Buffs East Kent Regt; 2nd Lieut E C O Ross West Riding Regt (Attached 1st Battalion The Buffs East Kent Regt); 2 Lieut W F O Fayrell Worcestershire Regt (Attached 1st Battalion The Buffs East Kent Regt; 2nd Lieut C F Underhill 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers; 2nd Lieut The Hon M W R de Conrcy 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers and 2nd Lieut A E Powell Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the examination prescribed in Appendix VIII King's Regulations and are hereby granted (a) promotion to Lieut Colonel from 8th Maclagan R E and (b) the Command of a Native Regt—Major J M Ransom 13th Bombay Infantry.

Lieut Col J A Campbell 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders was placed on the 6th June on retired pay on completing his period of service in Command and permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Capt W J Mitchell 29th Baluchistan Infantry and Lieut C G Washbourn 29th Baluchistan Infantry have joined a course of Mounted Infantry training at the School of Instruction Poona.

Lieut E M Nixon Indian Army 6th Bombay Cavalry is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate for one year Pension Service fifth year commenced 27th July.

Major A E Aitken Indian Army 19th Bombay Infantry is granted leave out of India for seven months and fifteen days Pension Service fourth year commenced 18th June.

Major L J Mathias Indian Army Supply and Transport Officer 3rd Class Aden is granted general leave in India for six months

Lieut A G M Hogg 14th Bombay Infantry has been granter an extension leave for three months on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence,—

Royal Field Artillery—Lieutenant B H Shaw Stewart 47th Battery one month on private affairs in extension of the leave sanctioned in Bombay Command Order No 195 of 1903 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment—2nd Lieutenant G G Heywood for six months on medical certificate 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieutenant Colonel F E Wallerstein for six weeks on private affairs in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command No 177 of 1903 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders Major The Honourable D Forbes Kemplt D S O to 30th November 1903 pending embarkation for India to join the Battalion to which he has been posted on promotion.

GENERAL O'CONNOR, whose name has been brought to the front by the proceedings in Morocco, made his military "debut" in the Corps of Guides which distinguished itself in the battles before Metz. During the second siege of Paris, necessitated by the Commune, he was aide-de-camp to De Gallifet. He has also campaigned in Tunis and commanded the cavalry in Tonking.

CRICKET.

WILLIAM WATSON'S C. C. vs. IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Marine Lines Maidar, and resulted in a win for the Improvement Trust by 26 runs. The representatives of William Watson's going in first were able to put together 45 runs. The Improvement Trust in their turn compiled 71 runs. The chief contributors to this score were Bapoo 19, S. F. Dias 13, and Pereira 11. The following were the scores:—

WILLIAM WATSON C. C.

Mr D'Souza, b Bam	12
Mr Braganza, b Bam	1
Mr P D Souza, b Bam	0
Mr Jones, b Fimson	3
Mr Rego, l-b-w, b Desai	4
Mr Todman, b Bam	10
Mr Mathews, c D'Souza, b Bam	0
Mr Nanabhoy, b Desai	0
Mr D Pinto, b Desai	0
Mr Nicholas, c Dias, b Bam	4
Baptista, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	45

IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Mr. Bapoo, run out, b Braganza	19
Mr Mantri, b D'Souza	9
Mr Mehta, c and b Braganza	1
Mr Pinson, b D'Souza	1
Mr Bam, c and b Braganza	9
Mr Dias, c D'Souza, b Braganza	13
Mr Pereira, b Braganza	11
Mr D'Souza, b Braganza	0
Mr Dhariyan, not out	5
Mr Desai, c and b Nicholas	2
Mr Almeida, c and b Nicholas	0
Extras	1
Total	71

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. POPATWADY C. C.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr Abba, st B R Jayaker, b W B Kirtiker	7
Mr Md Arabic, c B M Ram, b W B Kirtiker	0
Mr Dawood Nanay, c K G Kothare, b W B Kirtiker	31
Mr R M Somji, st K R Jayaker, b W B Kirtiker	0
Mr Pir Mahomed, b W B Kirtiker	1
Mr M A Riza, b M S Jayaker	12
Mr H C Tayabji, c A K Kothare, b W B Kirtiker	11
Mr Ali Sha, b M S Jayaker	0
Mr S C Tayabji, not out	11
Mr Fidu Hussain, c M S Jayaker, b V M Dhairywan	1
Mr Cooman, st K R Jayaker, b W B Kirtiker	1
Extras	2
Total	83

POPATWADY C. C.

Mr A K Kothare, st P Mahd, b Abba	3
Mr B M Khane, b Nanay	20
Mr M S Jayaker, c Nanay, b Abba	43
Mr W B Kirtiker, b Nanay	2
Mr K V Desai, b Nanay	5
Mr V M Dhairywan, run out, b Nanay	3
Mr C S Trilokeker, not out	0
Mr K R Jayaker	To bat.
Mr G D Rane	
Mr K G Kothare	
Mr S B Seinjit	
Extras	4
Total (for 6 wickets)	80

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs LITERAL C. C. (MARINE LINES)

A match was played between the eleven on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Liberal C. C. by 55 runs. The following are the Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE. C. C.

Mr D Daroowala l-b-w b R N Mehta	0
Mr K R Driver, b J F Umrigar	2
Mr D Raja, c and b Vatcha	7
Mr E R Mody, c Poohkhanawala, b Vatcha	2
Mr S Batliwalla, c Umrigar, b Vatcha	1
Mr A H Dootor, c Vatcha, b Umrigar	13
Mr M H Sanjana, c Daver, b Vatcha	5
Mr R N Mehta, c Poohkhanawala b Umrigar	1
Mr B D Arib, c Belgamwala, b Vatcha	0
Mr B B Mehta, not out	6
Mr S P Seerval, c Karanja b Umrigar	0
Extras	1
Total	43

LIBERAL C. C.

Mr Sher l-b-w, b R N Mehta	1
Mr Writer, c Mody, b R N Mehta	5
Mr Poohkhanwala, b R N Mehta	0
Mr M D Umrigar, c Batliwalla b R N Mehta	33
Mr N Langrena c R N Mehta, b R N Mehta	10
Mr J F Umrigar, c Sanjana, b Aria	3
Mr Karanjia, run Out	2
Mr D Vatcha, b Aria	5
Mr S H Daver, not out	7
Mr Belgamwala, b R N Mehta	2
Mr Mulla, c Sanjana, b Batliwalla	18
Extras	0
Total	98

DAIVADYNA C. C. vs. BARONET C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on (Sunday) and resulted in a Victory for the Baronet Cricket Club by 18 Runs. Scores:—

BARONET C. C.

Mr B Ghagrat, b V H R Dhotre	27
Mr Parvate, c Chambhare, b V H R Dhotre	5
Mr Raja, c Divakar, b V H R Dhotre	4
Mr Bapasola, b V H R Dhotre	11
Mr F P Masalia b V H R Dhotre	3
Mr D M Ranjee not out	15
Mr J Dootor, b Dhotre	0
Mr K Kasinath b Dhotre	0
Mr Mody, b Dhotre	5
Mr D Writer, b V H R Dhotre	3
Mr N K Bharoocha c Dhotre b V P Dhotre	0
Extras	9
Total	80

Mr D S Donwalkar run out	6
Mr R S Pitale, b Writer	2
Mr S S Powle,

...RS AND READERS.

...ARRIOTT, whose name became familiar ... The Column," is up from Cornwall ...n. He has finished his new story, ... Sands, and Mr. Lane will publish it ... The background of it is laid in ...plot and characters have a certain ...e.

The literary tradition is to be continued at the ...street, Soho, where Dryden's house ... the end of Gune Messrs. Kegan ... the building recently erected on ... said in one of his letters that he ...ew over the Earl of Leicester's gar... has changed greatly since then ...House, as Messrs. Kegan Paul are to ...home, we shall always be reminded ...is times.

...is appearing with the name Elizabeth ...e. Its full title is Elizabeth's Chil... a vein recalling Helen's Babies. Mr. ... the book, which is anonymous, in ... week. The children are Renaud, ...dre, the little sons of Elizabeth and ... husband. They visit Latimer Hall, the ... Latimer, an old friend of the family, ...ns itself with his trials while they

...'s Greenback Series, Mr. Hilaire ...ntributing a volume with an oddly ...e. It runs:—The Aftermath; or ... Busy Life, called upon the outer ...es of sale, Caliban's Guide to Letters. ...ht suggest, the volume is in the nature ... particular a satire upon journalism ... Among the articles is a story, and ...drops into verse. He even gives a ... notices of his little book.

...entitled "The Dawn of Civilisation" ...d in a week by Messrs. Kegan Paul. ... G. Hartwell Jones, the rector of ... Four or five years ago he pub... "Religion and Race," and he is known ...ttings. His present book, on which ... engaged, is an inquiry into mental, ...ligious evolution. It deals especially ... Italy, and it makes a study of the ...nscrit languages and institutions. ...vestigation there come side lights ... Celtic countries, including Wales, on which ... Hartwell Jones is naturally an authority.

...American Sportsman's Library, which Messrs Macmillan are issuing here, has found many English ... A further volume is about to appear in it ... big game fishes of the United States, ..., Charles F. Holder, an American ...angler and an authority on angling, ... sport, it is certainly, as he makes ... a very large number of people in ... He shows, also, that fishing for ...d black sea-bass may be a very excit... ...th his own observations on American ...e links natural history information ...

...hich Sir. William Des Vœux recalls ...olonial administrator will be published ...by Mr. Murray. Sir William, in his ...s whether some people may not re... ponderous biography of a nobody ..., however, that such a view may be ...e modified by a perusal of the con... not only comprise an account of a ... which are unfamiliar to the great ...ls readers, but will also be found to ...t, which I venture to think much ... manner in which the Colonies, es... Colonies, are governed.

...hcoming book about that remarkable ...obert Wallace, is autobiographical. ... his death he had begun to ...iscences. The spirit in which ...own in the following remark:— ... I have often thought that any ...ver obscure, dull, and commonplace ..., would be typical of something. ... in this sense that he approached ... which was never to be completed. ...rother, Dr. William Wallace, and ... Smith have made his scattered ...ches the basis of their book, which, ...onal throughout. Mr. Sands is issuing

...es of Temple Autobiographies, edited ... Macdonald, is about to open with a ... of the famous Life of Benveruto ...ellini. The translation has been made by Miss Anne ..., whose recent volume, Sons of Francis, ...ed. Miss Macdonell also contributes a ..., notes and an index of notable personages ... to the memoir. She likewise writes an ... dealing among other things with Cel... for writing his autobiography, the art ... his place in it. Illustrations from ... period and from portraits are a ... the volume.

The National Home Reading Union, which does ...useful work for literature, is having its summer ...ssembly at the end of June. The place chosen for it ... which will take members to a part of England ... historical associations. Thus Goodrich Castle ... a long siege during the Civil War while ... the home of Viscount Scudamore ...ambassador. He introduced to this ... breed of cattle which have become ... here as Herefords. Among those who ... Home Reading Union on literary ... Mr. Owen Seaman and Mr. Wicksteed. ... Bishop of Hereford the Dean of Westminster ... Sir Robert Ball will take part in the proceedings.

Mr. Baring-Gould has finished a novel, which ... will publish under the title "Chris of ... also promise for the autumn a novel ..., entitled "Grif of Griffthscourt," ... "The Rose of Joy" by Miss Mary Find... ... and Pearl" is a novel by Miss Mary ..., John Murray will publish before ... Chapman and Hall announce a story ... under the title "A Daughter of ..." It is by an American writer, Mr. John D. ... Mr. W. D. Howells has said of the novel that ... about actors and acting that it ... if the stage had never been truly ...ore."—"In Search of Home" is a ...yll's Lent, which Messrs. Longman ...

...t few days Messrs. Smith Elder will ...aphy of Sir Henry Wentwort Acland. ...o nearly ready a travel book by ... entitled "A Search for the Masked ... a record of a journey across the ... Sahara in search of the ...nd elusive of the desert tribes. ..."Eye ology" is a treatise by Pro... Harward, which Messrs. Macmillan ... They are also bringing out a work on ...ychology," by Professor Stratton, of ... of California.—"Through Canada in ... a book that Mr. Fisher Unwin will ... The writer, Mr. James Lumsden, ...tour of Canada.—In his series of ...tion Text Books, Mr. Murray promi... ...ercantile law by Mr. Sidney ... Principal of the City of London ... College.

A publisher ... been advertising in the "Athenæum" ...entity of the writer of an historical ...weeks ago to his firm in a red box ...author's name, or address. If the ...municate with the publisher, he is ...hear of something to his advantage. ...at rare bird, a modest author, or is it ...erprise" of the ingenious publisher? ...o thoroughly grasped the painful but ... some extrinsic ground of notoriety ...ert to a big success in the book world. ...ing wary and suspicious. A recent ...as been preceded by a notice in the ...ged author's death by suicide. The ... of sandwich-men is preferable to ... indeed these be publishers' devices, ...rhaps no right to assume.

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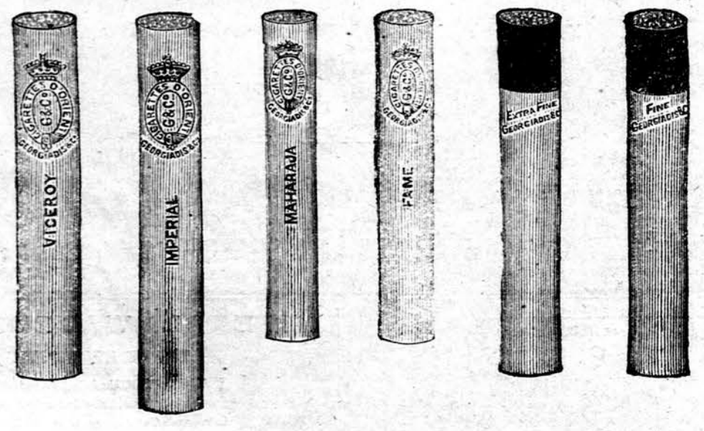

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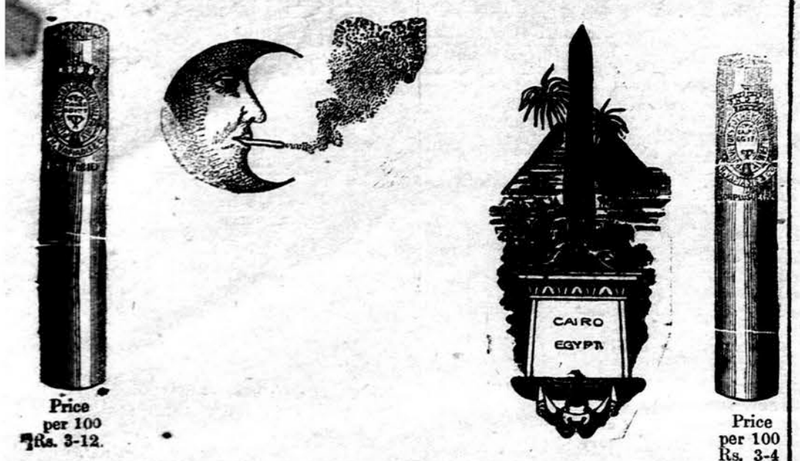

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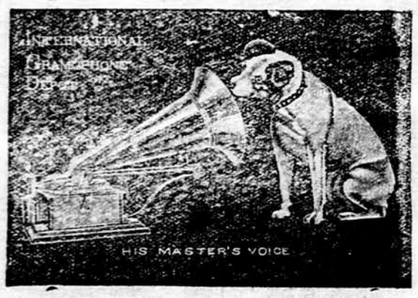

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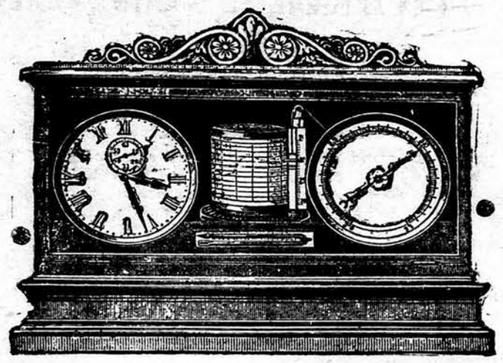

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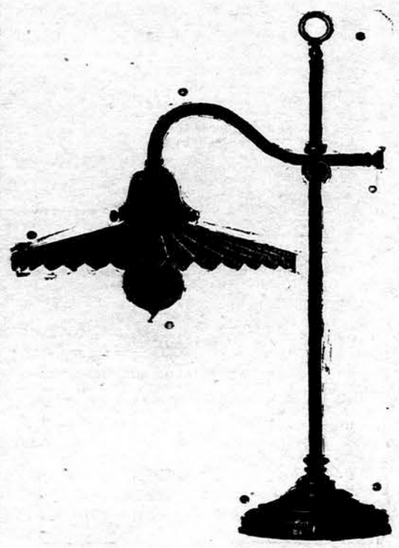

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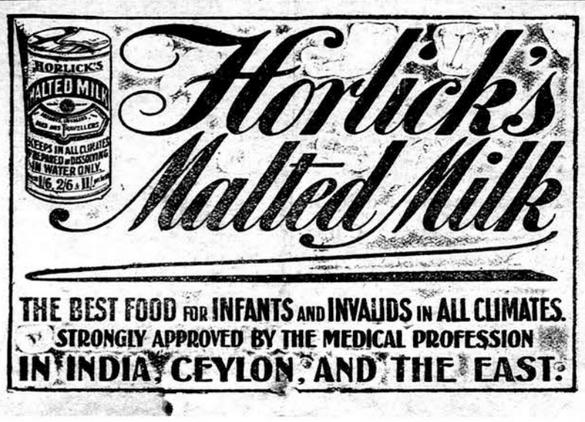

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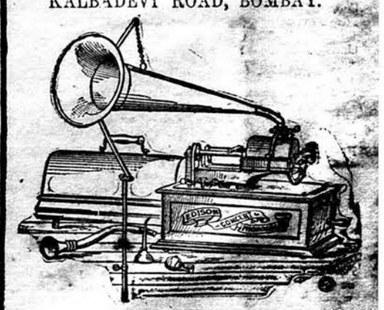

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